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SIGNS OF POLITICAL UNREST NOTICEABLE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Public Opinion Unsettled by Sensational Rumors Centering About Russian Question and Reported Cabinet Differences

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The immediate program of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, on his return from Paris, is not fully known, but he may seize some opportunity to steady public opinion which has been unsettled by recent sensational rumors centering about the Russian question and by the reported differences in the Cabinet. Many of those signs are noticeable which precede a political crisis but where Russia enters in there is always much confusion and apprehension, and this the Prime Minister may be able to dispense.

Yesterday an evening paper represented the known difference of view on Russia between the Prime Minister and his Secretary for War, Winston Churchill, as a split of the first magnitude, and another sign of the political unrest was the vigorous attack on Mr. Churchill by a paper which is edited by a personal friend of the Prime Minister and which has always been a strong supporter of Mr. Lloyd George.

Whatever may be the truth or untruth of the rumors and counter rumors, it is certain that there has never been any intention of sending, as has been alleged, a large army of 200,000 men to the Caucasus, the only intention having been to send, if necessary, a small force to secure the safe withdrawal of the British mission and of the Russian refugees, in view of the alarming accounts received some days ago as to their safety. The report of the intended dispatch of an army to the Caucasus came from Paris but it appears that none of the Allies will send any army to that region.

Another report from Paris that the British battalions for service in the German plebiscite areas have been reduced from 11 to 3 is, however, correct.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Indictments were brought by the special grand jury in the criminal court here against 85 members of the Communist Party of America, charging violation of the new Illinois sedition law. Members prominent in the party who were indicted were I. E. Ferguson, associate editor of The Communist, the official organ of the party; C. E. Ruthenberg, Cleveland, Ohio, secretary of the National Executive Committee; Harry M. Wicks, Portland, Oregon, organizer; Louis C. Fraina, New York, prominent in the organization of the party; Alexander Stokely, and Rose Pastor Stokes. Indictments were brought against 21 local secretaries of the various language branches, three delegates to the national convention from Chicago, two members of the city committee of the Russian Federation, and a large number of active members of the party. All are charged with advocating overthrow of the government by violent means.

MORE TESTIMONY OF BORDER CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—More of the history of the border raids of 1915, by bands of Mexicans, was brought out at the Fall congressional committee hearings yesterday.

Judge John I. Kleiber, for two years district attorney at Brownsville, Texas, charged that the leaders of the Mexican people were responsible for the prejudice against Mexico in the United States and against the United States in Mexico.

The Fall committee has learned that Henry Forbes, an American attorney in Matamoros, Mexico, was refused the right to return to Mexico by the Mexican Consul here yesterday. Mr. Forbes testified against President Carranza on Wednesday.

ELECTION OPPONENTS OF H. H. ASQUITH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—H. H. Asquith, the former British Premier, will be opposed in Paisley by a Unionist candidate, Mr. McKean, as well as by a Labor candidate, I. M. Biggar. Mr. McKean is a strong local man. The Independent Labor Party may also run a candidate. Mr. Asquith goes north on Sunday.

REIMBURSEMENT IS VOTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the United States Shipping Board to pay claims of wooden shipbuilders for losses incurred through cancellation of contracts after the armistice was signed.

LONDON UNIONISTS HEAR MR. BALFOUR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Arthur J. Balfour, addressing the London Unionists yesterday, said that peace had not brought all that some had hoped for, but he did not think that was the fault of the Paris Conference. He had faith enough in the future, he said, to believe that the efforts conscientiously attempted and carried out, whatever defects might be found in them, would still be speedily seen to carry within themselves the hopes of a new future for Europe, into which the tragic difficulties of the past would not be constantly intruding themselves.

CONCERTED TRADE MEASURES URGED

Pan-American Commercial Conference, at Closing Session in Washington, Outlines Plan for Cooperation of Its Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eighteen recommendations were endorsed in resolutions adopted yesterday at the closing session of the second Pan-American Commercial Conference. Following is a summary of the resolutions:

1. That the name of the International High Commission be changed to "The Inter-American High Commission."
2. That the report of the transportation committee, recommending increased freight and passenger ocean service to South America, be transmitted to the United States Shipping Board, and that the recommendations dealing with railroad transportation, postal and telegraph facilities, be sent to the high commission for action.
3. That the legislation of certain states of the United States be so modified as to permit the operation of branches of South and Central American banks.
4. That the high commission study the possibility of securing uniformity and equality of treatment in laws regulating foreign corporations in South and Central America.

Acceptances Favored

5. That there be developed increased use of acceptances for the purpose of financing transactions involving import and export of goods.
6. That the high commission be asked to further establishment of an international gold fund.
7. That the high commission bring to the notice of the American state governments the desirability of adopting a uniform law on checks.
8. That the high commission be asked to study the best method of avoiding simultaneous double taxation of individuals and corporations in South and Central American countries.
9. That the American countries which have not done so ratify the convention adopted by the International American Congress at Buenos Aires in 1910 for establishment of an international bureau at Havana for registration of trade marks.
10. That these countries ratify the convention of 1910 concerning patents and copyrights.

Webb Law Approved

11. That the Webb law be amended to permit United States companies importing or dealing in raw materials produced abroad to form organizations enabling such companies to compete on terms of equality with companies of other countries.

12. That the commercial attaché system be extended as a means of developing commercial relations.
13. That a simultaneous census be taken by all American countries at least every 10 years, observing uniformity of statistics.

14. That the metric system of weights and measures be universally employed, and until such time as that is done, articles marked by the standards used in the United States also be marked according to the metric system.

15. That the plan of arbitration of commercial disputes in effect between the Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States be adopted by all the American countries.

16. That the High Commission be asked to study the creation of an Inter-American Commission for the adjustment of questions of commercial or financial nature involving two or more American countries.

17. That the importation of raw materials into any country shall not be prevented by prohibitive duties.
18. That the banking interests of the United States study the possibility of financial relief to Europe by repaying Latin-American obligations held in Europe by means of new loans granted in the United States to the respective Latin-American countries.

POWERS OF CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Berlin Government has submitted to the French Government, through the Swiss Legation in Paris, the name of the new German Chargé d'Affaires, and has outlined his powers. The French Government has answered through the Swiss Minister and raised no objection to this nomination. William Meyer will, therefore, soon take possession of the German Embassy in Paris.

MENACE SEEN IN MEDICAL BILLS

Individual Would Be Left Helpless in Grip of Autocracy if They Passed, Declares Speaker Before Anti-Vivisectionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Do you know that there are bills now before Congress, the passage of which will render the individual all but impotent in health matters? That such measures pass, the individual, in the hour of illness, will be compelled to accept without question such preventive and therapeutic measures as omniscient and all but omnipotent medicine sees fit to prescribe, and that his protests will be of no avail?"

These questions were asked by Charles Salomon in the course of an address on "The Failure of Medicine in the War," delivered under the auspices of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society here. Mr. Salomon said in part:

"Our reorganized army will number at least 300,000 men, and with the navy and marine corps and national guard we will have about 750,000 men in our defensive forces. Each is a potential victim of present-day medical practices. It is not for him to decide—a privilege possessed by his British brother-in-arms—whether he shall be inoculated with deleterious disease products. The decision rests with his medical supervisors, and he must submit to any medical practice, no matter how insane or revolting or injurious he may consider it, or suffer condign punishment.

Men Deserve Square Deal

"These men deserve a square deal in this and their friends outside the service should see that they get it. Their medical and religious prejudices alike are sacred, the former even more so than the latter, and the enlisted man should no more be compelled to submit to a medical rite which is as horrible to him, that by bitter experience he has learned to dread, than he should have forced on him obnoxious religious rites. The inestimable privilege of medical liberty is possessed in some measure by the enlisted men of the British Empire, and there is no good reason why it should be denied the American sailor, soldier, and marine. The particular evil of which we complain is not entirely confined to the military and naval spheres. Regular medicine, as practiced in power as well in the civil sphere, it is not satisfied with such power as has been flitted from the people, but ever seeks more power; seeks to make itself as supreme in peace time as in war, in the civil state as in the defensive forces of the Nation.

Medical Octopus Never Sleeps

"The medical octopus never sleeps. What its tentacles have grasped can only be pried loose with difficulty. Its proclaimed aim is to make itself supreme in every department of the government. If you would know what it seeks, read the shameless bill for absolute power embraced in the bill for a Department of Health, submitted by Senator Owen a few years ago. Those sponsors for pernicious and un-American measures have drawn in their horns a trifle and would have us believe that their views in a measure have changed. But it may be proclaimed without the possibility of successful contradiction that the aims of these autocrats have not changed a particle; that the only change is in the procedure. Before they wanted all power over the public at once. Now they are content with a little power at a time. Let but the insatiable appetite of entrenched medicine be but partially satisfied and the individual surely will be deprived of liberty, the right to pursue happiness and, in some few instances, of life itself. The issue is drawn. The individual will be compelled to side with one party or the other. On one side is the public, that wishes to be supreme over its health, that would decide what treatment is to be had either to prevent or to cure disease. On the other is ranged selfish medical and bacteriological interests, medical men of the old school, that would meet the competition of progressive medicine by ruthlessly crushing it out by the strong and merciless force of laws which have been secured from complacent legislators and which the great bacteriological laboratories, capitalized at millions of dollars, whose disease-breeding products they and their medical tools, stockholders in many instances, would force upon the public whether it will or no.

Failure of Medicine in Army

"The question is, whether the American freeman will be content with slavery, to be but a mechanized automaton, the power to manipulate him to remain in the hands of a thoroughly selfish and unscrupulous group, or whether he will continue to fight, as he has fought always for those prior less privileges he enjoys now in greater or less degree.

"If appeal to his better principles will not avail, we appeal to his self-interest. Medicine, so-called, regular and scientific, lamentably failed in the army, where it has been and is in absolute control. It not only failed to prevent disease—witness the more than 3,000,000 admissions to the sick report—but the practices it is directly responsible for, the alleged prophylactic inoculations, must logically be credited with a large part of such disease, with some part of the more than 50,000 deaths from disease and

the 129,000 men, physical wrecks many of them, discharged from the army because of disease contracted in the service. So the individual's independence, in the event that he yields to the blandishments of the medical lobby, is bartered for more disease, more deaths from disease and an increase in the amount of human wreckage, mental and physical, with which society is compelled to cope at this time. On that score alone he would be compelled to reject all overtures from the autocratic clique that claims to speak for American medicine, and will demand that rights taken from him shall be restored in order that he may once again stand forth as a free man in full possession of his own person, in sickness, and in health."

HOLLAND'S STAND REGARDING KAISER

Dutch Government Declines to Accede to Allies' Application for Extradition of Former Emperor—Indorsement Is Needed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Dutch Government, a Reuter message from The Hague states, declines to accede to the Allies' application for the extradition of the former German Emperor, William II. In authoritative circles here, however, this has been expected and these circles express the belief that the Dutch Government's stand will be modified as a result of negotiations.

Holland, it is said, takes the view that she cannot surrender the former Kaiser at the request of a third country, unless the request is indorsed by Germany, and it would appear that the Allies could demand this indorsement from Germany under Article 227 of the Peace Treaty. Whether such a demand would produce the results desired or endanger the position of the German Government in the present condition of German public opinion is a question. It seems certain that delicate and possibly prolonged negotiations will precede the former Kaiser's surrender.

EXTENT OF ITALIAN RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The railwaymen's strike is complete at Bologna, Genoa, Turin, Lucca, and Siena and is more widespread in the north generally than in the south. Reduced train service is being maintained, however, and the government has not needed to draw upon the large numbers of volunteers who have come forward. Indeed it is now expected that the railwaymen's strike will fall eventually as did that of the postal employees, who gained nothing by their action.

Meanwhile the authorities are taking all the necessary precautions. Trains are being run with military escorts, and numerous arrests have been made among the railwaymen's leaders, notably at Florence and Leghorn. Yesterday a bomb was thrown at a train near Ancona and the military guard replied with shots, but no casualties occurred on either side.

TRIAL OF GEORGE GASTON QUIEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The trial of George Gaston Quien, who was condemned to the extreme penalty for betraying Edith Cavell, is taking a new aspect, as certain documents, which have been brought forward since the previous judgment, have established the fact that he cannot be considered guilty of the murder of Miss Cavell, although the charge of having intelligence with the enemy remains.

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INDEX FOR JANUARY 24, 1920

Business and Finance.....	Page 11	British Railway Rates Increased.....	7
Stock Market Quotations.....	8	Funds Needed for Education in India.....	8
Financial World Affairs Reviewed.....	8	Preparing Africa's Great Air Route.....	8
Bond Maturities for Next Month.....	8	Packers Forced to Yield, Is Assertion.....	8
Dividends.....	8	Congress Warned to Avoid Deficit.....	9
Shoe Buyers.....	8	Illustrations.....	9
American Cotton Ginning Methods.....	8	The Milk Horse.....	3
Editorials.....	Page 16	Helsingfors.....	3
Prohibition.....	16	Thomas F. Dunhill.....	14
The Millerand Ministry.....	16	"Aground on Thorpe Ness," by N. Dawson.....	15
The Facts About Kansas Farmers.....	16	Notes.....	15
Argentine Cattle.....	16	Comments.....	15
Education.....	Page 12	Plans for Labor Conciliation.....	6
Placing the Burden of College Costs.....	12	Letters.....	Page 3
General News.....	12	The Facts About Kansas Farmers.....	(Mabel S. Cone)
Irreconcilables Raise the Standard of Revolt on Treaty.....	1	Music.....	Page 14
Strong Opposition to Sedition Bill.....	1	The Work of the Russian Ballet—I.....	1
Concerted Trade Measures Urged.....	1	A Man of Large Endowments.....	1
Allies Recognize Erivan Republic.....	1	Beckham Company in "Parisian" Nationalism in Music.....	1
Menace Seen in Medical Bills.....	1	The Music of Boston.....	9
Signs of Political Unrest Noticeable in Great Britain.....	1	Special Articles.....	9
Holland's Stand Regarding Kaiser.....	1	At Random.....	2
Further German State Documents.....	1	A Milk Horse in New Paths.....	2
Confidence Vote in French Cabinet.....	2	John Jones.....	2
New Conference of Ambassadors.....	2	Industrialism on the Avon.....	2
Epistles Desire Union With Greece.....	2	The Lake.....	2
Navy Pay Increase Bill Up to Senate.....	2	Economic Effects of Prohibition.....	2
Further Light on History of the War.....	2	The Capital of Finland.....	2
Position of Board on Naval Awards.....	2	Sporting.....	2
Federal Attorney Defends Awarards.....	2	Eighty Players Enter Tourney.....	2
Aircraft Policy Decided Upon.....	2	Missouri Wins Overtime Game.....	2
Turkey's Entry Into Great War.....	2	Many Stars in Boston Games.....	2
Spain Discusses Juntas of Defense.....	2	The Home Forum.....	2
Congress Today in Middle Europe.....	2	A Visit to the Pyramids in 1877.....	2
Sidelights on the Unrest in Egypt.....	2		

STRONG OPPOSITION TO SEDITION BILL

Attack on Freedom Seen in It—Attorney-General Denies Ever Approving Any Such Measure Except One He Sent to Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The hearing on the anti-sedition bill before the House Rules Committee yesterday broadened into a free discussion of the philosophical and political fundamentals of Socialism, Communism and anarchism, largely through the questioning of Swinburne Hale, one of the opponents of the bill, by members of the committee.

Mr. Hale, a captain in the military intelligence division of the army during the war, said that he appeared in three capacities before the committee to protest against the passing of the bill: as an American citizen, as a lawyer, and as a former officer of the United States Army.

Speaking as an American citizen, Mr. Hale said that there had always been a certain mental freedom in the American people, thrown out as a challenge of freedom and liberty to the world, and that challenge is violated, in his opinion, by the proposed bill.

Denies Code Is Insufficient

As a lawyer Mr. Hale declared that the case which the Attorney-General had cited as proving the criminal code was insufficient was not a test case at all. He read from the court proceedings to support his contention that the case did not prove the code insufficient.

Section 4 of the bill, he said, was full of "jokers." One of these was the prohibition of writing anything "with intent to change the laws." Under that heading, he said, would fall the Plumb plan and the program of the committee of 48. Then there was the word "suggested," open to any interpretation that anyone wanted to put upon it, however remote it might be from force and violence.

Mr. Hale declared that he was opposed to each and every feature and syllable of the bill. He said that Socialism, Communism, and philosophical anarchism are such a shock to the average jury and magistrate, who have never heard of anything of the sort, that they are sure to bring in a verdict against anyone holding such views. He quoted "political mass action" as a phrase that had been utterly misunderstood in the trials of alleged radicals.

Two presidents have lost their lives as a result of such talk, and certain gentlemen appear here and tell us to let it go on," exclaimed Edward W. Pou (D.), Representative from North Carolina.

Anarchists a Small Class

Mr. Hale did not think that this was true, and went on to say that the anarchists were a small class, and that most bombs were planted in the newspapers. Pressed by the committee, he said that in the raid of the so-called Russian People's House in New York, there was found a small cabinet in which were kept the materials for a class in chemistry. One labeled bottle had been said, with no proof, to contain "T. N. T." and the news had gone throughout the land that enough of this dangerous explosive had been found to destroy half of New York City.

The bomb crime is conspicuous but infrequent, said Mr. Hale, and it is not a result of propaganda. He did not think that the bombs sent to A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States; Thomas W. Hardwick (D.), former Senator from Georgia, and others were the work of any organization. Some one sent a real bomb and this was followed up with others. Senator Hardwick was a pacifist and would not have been

attacked by the radicals, nor would Frederic C. Howe.

Mr. Hale was understood to say, "The Department of Justice plants bombs," but he corrected this to "plants things from time to time."

Demand for Industrial Change

"The whole situation is colored by popular fear," he declared. "There isn't any revolutionary movement in the sense of a bloody or a forcible movement. There is one for industrial changes. When you persecute, you foment the revolution. Treat the 'Reds' like gun cotton. If you let them shoot their heads off, they won't shoot anything else."

Alfred Betman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly Assistant Attorney-General, discussed the legal aspects of the bill. He also said that "during the war many ordinary habits and freedom winning the war, but this was a war sacrifice. The sinister side is that exaggerated panic and fear persist. It is the peculiar duty of Congress to call attention to exaggerated panic where no justifying facts exist."

Attorney-General Palmer has issued a statement saying that his position on the Graham and Sterling bills had been misrepresented; that he had at no time personally or officially expressed approval of any sedition measure except the one submitted in his report to the Senate and introduced in the House by Martin L. Davey (D.), Representative from Ohio.

ALLIES RECOGNIZE ERIVAN REPUBLIC

Step Is Taken Following the Recognition of Transcaucasia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan as De Facto Republics

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Following the recognition of Transcaucasia, Georgia and Azerbaijan as de facto republics, the Armenian Republic of Erivan has also been given recognition by the Allies as a de facto republic.

Official Denial by Mr. Lloyd George

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, has issued an official denial of the statement, which has appeared in the Paris newspapers with reference to the recent conference in Paris, that the Secretary for War or the General Staff advocated the dispatch of British troops to Caucasasia or to any part of Russia.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The recent announcement of the imminent dispatch of an extensive military expedition to the Caucasus was an erroneous deduction caused by the fact that the British had given notice of inability to furnish their quota of troops for the plebiscite areas, according to a statement from the Foreign Office today.

The fact is, it is pointed out, the Supreme Council has specifically rejected propositions to send even small contingents of troops to help the Georgians and Azerbaijanis and has decided to confine its aid to material and supplies.

Official Statement from Moscow

LONDON, England (Friday)—The following official statement was issued at the War Office in Moscow and received here by wireless.

"Our advancing troops are fighting about six miles north of Perekop, and have repelled enemy counter-attacks about nine miles west of Genichesk. In the steppe region, further east, we have defeated the third Kuban division, capturing its divisional staff."

Another Moscow dispatch reports anti-Bolshevik forces evacuating Elizabetgrad, in the northern part of the Government of Kherson, and hurriedly retreating toward the Black Sea coast.

TWO AUSTRALIAN REFERENDA RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Tuesday)—The results of two referenda which have recently been before the Australian people have just been announced. The first of these was a referendum upon the question of increasing the legislative powers of the government in dealing with trade and commerce and the vote polled was 924,000 for the proposal and 911,000 against it. The other was on the question of nationalization of monopolies. This resulted in a vote of 814,000 for the proposal and 859,000 against it.

MR. HILLQUIT MAY LEAVE SOCIALIST CASE

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York—Morris Hillquit, chief counsel for the suspended Socialist assemblymen, said yesterday that he was going to Saranac Lake for a few days. The trial of the Socialists will be resumed next Tuesday. There have been persistent reports that Mr. Hillquit would withdraw from active participation in the case by order of his physician, but he did not confirm this.

The Assembly met yesterday for a few minutes to transact routine business.

IRRECONCILABLES RAISE STANDARD OF REVOLT ON TREATY

Senators Notify Mr. Lodge and National Committee That Compromise Will Lead to Split in the Republican Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The irreconcilable opponents of the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant, reinforced by a considerable number of regular Republicans who had supported the Lodge reservations throughout the fight in the United States Senate, raised the standard of revolt yesterday and served notice on Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, and on the Republican National Committee, that a compromise on the "irreducible minimum" would be the signal for a split in the national convention in Chicago.

Much more ominous than the Wilson-Bryan split was the storm signal raised by this powerful body of senators, who threw down the gauntlet with dramatic effect and with every indication that they will carry out their threat and bolt the party if Senator Lodge or the party leaders countenance a compromise with the Democrats on the majority program of reservations to the League covenant.

Round-Table Conference Interrupted

The rebels staged their coup at a critical moment, and it broke with startling effect on the counsels of the round table conference that is trying to effect a compromise agreement on Article X was the signal for a movement that may shake the Republican Party to its very foundations.

From the Foreign Relations Committee room where the harmony conference was in progress, with Article X under consideration, Senator Lodge was summoned to take part in a conference in the office of Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California. Ten Republican senators participated, and, when they emerged, after three hours of deliberation, there was every indication that the warning had been sounded. There was an ominous murmur in the air.

The Republican senators who were present at the reading of the "riot act" were Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Hiram Johnson, California; William E. Borah, Idaho; Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania; Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut; Miles Poindexter, Washington; George H. Moses, New Hampshire; Lawrence V. Sherman, Illinois; Medill McCormick, Illinois; Harry S. New, Indiana.

Ultimatum to Majority Leader

Here is what virtually took place: 1. Senator Lodge was told with the utmost possible bluntness that any weakening on his part of the reservations embodied in his resolution of ratification would undermine the solidarity of the party and lead to a bolt comparable to that of 1912 in the national convention.

2. Coupled with this threat came intimations, only slightly veiled, that a large group would renounce Mr. Lodge's leadership in the Senate should he yield.

3. The majority leader was told that his former adherents among the regular Republicans apart from the "irreconcilables" would not stand for any surrender on the fundamentals of the Lodge reservations.

Senator Sherman summed up the ultimatum as issued to the majority leader and also to the "bosses" of the G. O. P. machine:

"If the Republican Party at the Chicago convention wants to stand by the Lodge reservations, I would accept the decision and would support the platform. But if there is the slightest yielding in the Lodge reservations, I am through with the party. Let there be no misunderstanding as to my position. I will not support the Republican organization in the Senate or in the country if it compromises on the Lodge reservations. In plain language, I'll bolt even to the point of supporting a third ticket."

"I was opposed to the whole Treaty," said Howard Sutherland (R.), Senator from West Virginia, "and I compromised much further than I cared to go when I voted for the Lodge reservations. Therefore, if there is the slightest yielding in the Lodge reservations, I will vote to reject the Treaty if it is the last political act of my life. I have so informed Senator Lodge."

Arduous of Compromisers Cooled

The informal conciliation conference meets again today, but yesterday's developments raised the question of surrender on the part of the Democrats rather than that of a compromise on the Lodge reservations. The ardor of the compromisers received a decided set back.

The "bitter enders" selected this moment to play their trump card, and there can be little doubt that they played it skillfully. Their aim is to carry the issue into the campaign. They do not want action on the Treaty, and they issued their ultimatum in the hope that it would bring all talk of a compromise to a conclusion.

The decision of many regular Republicans to join the Borah-Johnson faction if there is surrender on the fundamentals of the Lodge program can have but one result. It is now clearly realized. Senator Lodge is

plainly not in a position to compromise on any vital point even if he wanted to. A showdown should now come at any moment. The only question to be decided is whether or not the Democrats are prepared to accept the Lodge reservations practically in their entirety. If they are not, then the League of Nations will inevitably go into the national campaign.

FURTHER GERMAN STATE DOCUMENTS

Count von Bernstorff's Dispatches From Washington Reproduced—Great Interest Is Aroused

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin (BERLIN, Germany (Thursday))—Great interest has been aroused here by the publication today of the German Government's documents from the diplomatic archives dealing with the relations between the United States and Germany during the six months preceding the rupture of relations between the two countries. Count von Bernstorff's dispatches from Washington to the Berlin Foreign Office reveal the German Ambassador as a close and careful observer of American public opinion.

He repeatedly warned the German Foreign Office that the unrestricted submarine warfare meant a rupture of relations and probably war, and pleaded with the civil authorities to curb the aggressive tendencies of the German naval chiefs. He further told the German Government that the American people were highly pacific by temperament and instinct, but were likely to be aroused to hysterical war fever if it imagined itself seriously wronged.

Count von Bernstorff kept himself in close touch with the White House and frequently reported on President Wilson's personal views and attitude. "President Wilson," he telegraphed on one occasion, "has only one thought, namely to get re-elected."

The correspondence reproduced reveals that the German Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary were constantly telling Count von Bernstorff to put tactful pressure on President Wilson to make a peace offer to all the belligerent powers. Count von Bernstorff complained repeatedly of the anti-German tone of the American press, and in one of his last dispatches he names seven leading newspapers, which, he says, were in the pay of the British or French.

WINNIPEG LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The fifth session of the fifteenth Legislature was opened on Thursday by Sir J. A. M. Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba. In the new legislative buildings. Thousands attended the opening, all the galleries and corridors being filled. Sir James entered at 3 p. m. with his dismounted guard of Canadian officers, and in his speech from the throne briefly reviewed the work of the provincial government during the past year.

He stated that a resolution dealing with the provincial liquor traffic would come before the members for their consideration, that the aggressive policy of building roads would be continued, and that the Hudson Bay Railroad completion would be argued. Delegations regarding this latter, he said, had already been received. Bills respecting the Electoral Division Act, providing for a more equitable basis of representation and respecting the Law Enforcement Act, and amendments to the Housing Assessment Act and the Fire Protection Act would also come up for the legislators' consideration, he added.

A 20-minute session was held, and after adjournment a public reception was given, combined with a tour of the buildings, for the first time thrown open to general inspection.

FORMER PRESIDENT CONFERS ON TREATY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—William H. Taft, former President of the United States, visited the capital yesterday and conferred with senators who are active in the movement for a Peace Treaty compromise. He had a talk with Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, a "mild reservationist" leader, and later planned to see a number of senators with regard to the compromise negotiations. While visiting the Senate, Mr. Taft addressed briefly representatives of a local committee, which had invited him to talk at a mass meeting here, in behalf of the Treaty. He said that he did not believe a compromise on the reservation affecting Article X of the League of Nations covenant would "kill" the League.

EGGS IN STORAGE DOUBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Eggs in cold storage on January 1 were more than double in quantity over the first of last year, according to the monthly report of the bureau of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. The percentage of increase in case eggs is given as 107.6 and in frozen eggs 115.1. Cheese also shows large increases, the only exception being in Limburger. American cheese is in 169 per cent larger quantity than on the first of last year. Poultry shows a substantial decrease in supply.

DONATION FOR PARIS UNIVERSITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Marquess Arconati Visconti, has made a donation of 2,000,000 francs to the University of Paris to create an institute of history, art, and ethics, to be established in the Luxembourg quarter.

EPIROTES DESIRE UNION WITH GREECE

Able Greek Traders, the Northern Epirotes Realize the Necessity of Joining a Stable and Progressive Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—The Peace Conference, in spite of the desperate efforts of a handful of Albanian patriots, has already reached a definite conclusion as to the future of Albania. This conclusion is that Albania cannot govern itself.

With the enormous difference of civilization between Greece and Albania, it is not to be doubted that the Christian Epirotes cannot wish to be associated with the Albania of tomorrow. The northern Epirotes are among the ablest traders of Greece. They realize that every consideration of personal interest demands to them the necessity of joining the family of a civilized nation with nearly 8,000,000 population, with a merchant marine, with a stable and progressive government that will build railroads, and increase the means of production.

Greek Schools in Epirus

Northern Epirus, which has received extensive consideration in these columns, lies to the north of Greece and to the south of Albania, along the Adriatic. It has a population of 120,000 Christians who demand union with Greece, and 80,000 Muhammadans who wish for union with Albania, as well as a very small number of Christians who prefer to join Albania. The Northern Epirote Greeks maintained as late as 1917 71 Greek schools with an attendance of 10,500 Greek pupils, as against the one school of the Albanians with 200 Albanian pupils.

Among the men Greek Epirotes, illiteracy is practically unknown. The Muhammadan Albanian who knows how to read and write is very rare. This fact is attested to by two recognized British writers.

Arnold Toynbee, author of many authoritative works on European affairs, in his "Greek Policies Since 1833" writes: "The influence of Greek culture and its latent powers found expression in Epirus in a universal enthusiasm for education which has opened to individual Greeks commercial and professional careers of the greatest brilliance and often led them to spend the fortunes so acquired in endowing the nation with further educational facilities."

A Greek Virtue

"Public spirit is a Greek virtue; there are few villages which do not possess monuments of their successful sons, and a school is an even commoner gift than a church, while the State in Epirus has done nothing to help the Greeks."

"The school house, in fact, is the most prominent and substantial building in an Epirote village, and the gains which their alliance with the Greek Nation has brought to the Greek Epirotes are symbolized generously throughout their country. For the Epirote the school is the door to fortune and to his future. The language he learns there makes him a member of a nation, and opens to him a world wide enough to employ all the talent and energy he may possess if he seeks his future at Patras or Piræus, or in the great Greek communities of Alexandria and Constantinople, while if he stays at home it still affords him a link with the life of civilized Europe through the medium of the ubiquitous Greek newspaper. The Epirote, then, has become Greek in soul; he has reached the conception of a national life more liberal than the isolated existence of his native village through the avenue of Greek culture, so that 'Hellenism' and nationality have become for him identical ideas, even when at last the hour of deliverance struck, he welcomed the Greek armies that marched into his country from the south and from the east after the fall of Jannina in the spring of 1913, with the same enthusiasm with which all the other enslaved fragments of the Greek Nation greeted the consummation of a country's hopes."

Albanian Education Almost Nil

Dr. E. J. Dillon wrote in the Contemporary Review, of April, 1903: "He who has often avenged is wiser than he who has been taught much, is the opinion of the Albanian about education, which can hardly be said to exist in Albania."

The difference in civilization between the Greek Epirotes and the Muhammadan Albanians is proportionate to the high degree of the former and the complete absence of cultural effort of the latter. From time immemorial the Epirotes have been studying the Greek language in schools splendidly equipped. Are they now to turn their backs on Greek culture and Greek schools, and adopt the Albanian language which consists of only 600 words? How long will it take for Albania to pacify the hostile tribes? How long to develop a national language, national consciousness, national schools, and commercial and industrial establishments?

Again who will bear the burden of taxation? The answer is, the handful of Christian Epirotes, since it will take many years before the wild Muhammadan tribes will settle down to peaceful pursuits. The only productive factor will be the Epirotes, and these must of necessity bear the largest part of the Albanian government. On the other hand, the majority being Muhammadan, the Epirotes will hardly have any part in the government. The emoluments from government positions will all pass into the hands of the Muhammadan Albanians, who will

contribute the least toward supporting that government.

Thus, even if the majority of the Epirotes were not on sentiment favorable to union with Greece, on sheer interest they should favor such a union. Only the Muhammadan Albanians object to the union of Northern Epirus with Greece. Under Albania, the Muhammadans would be the masters of the Christian Epirotes. Under Greece, the Muhammadans will have to work or go under. Thus, the latter have every interest to see Epirus Albanian, the Christians to see it Greek.

CHANGE IS ASKED IN LEADERSHIP

United States Too Long a Lawyer-Led Nation, Says Speaker at Cornell Alumni Meeting

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"We have too long had a lawyer-led nation," said Prof. Dugald C. Jackson, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaking last evening at the annual dinner of New England Cornell alumni in the Hotel Vendome. "We need a man-led nation, a leadership imbued with straightforward reasoning and the statesmanly foresight which arises from straight thinking, instead of a leadership steeped in lawyers' interpretations and legal quibbles."

The meeting was devoted largely to New England plans for the Cornell endowment fund to increase professorial salaries. It is the aim to raise \$10,000,000, and nearly \$4,000,000 has been obtained. Romeyn Berry, graduate manager of athletics at Cornell, discussed undergraduate affairs, and said that the one unpleasant feature about Cornell at present is that the faculty is worried over finances.

Prof. Charles L. Durham of Cornell University said that institutions had always stood for democracy and that he considered it the most truly American of universities in this country. College professors ought not to have too large salaries, for it would detract from their work, but they should at least be assured adequate support for themselves and their families. It was no use to draw comparisons with certain mechanical workers, for the university professor has impermissible benefits of great importance.

ARMENIAN PROTEST MEETING CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Friends of Armenia are keenly interested in the fact that a mass meeting planned for last night by the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, to urge the Administration to take steps to prevent the powers from cutting up Armenia, had been canceled on the advice of persons who are said to be officials in Washington.

Although nothing can be stated with certainty, it is not believed to be unlikely that the advice that no meeting of protest be held at this time indicates that announcement of a satisfactory settlement of the Armenian question may be expected in the not distant future.

James W. Gerard, chairman of the committee, intimated that semi-official information had indicated the advisability of canceling the meeting, subject to future developments. Another informant close to the subject said yesterday that conditions looked better just at this time.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF FARMERS STARTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho.—A new organization of farmers by the name of the United States American Federation of Farmers is being started in this State. While it announces that its object is the protection of the farmers as a business class and bettering market conditions, and that it will not enter into politics, yet the very fact of its being a second organization of farmers makes it a rival of the Farmers Nonpartisan League. It is expected that the organization in Idaho will be one of the units of a national organization.

The leaders of the federation state that the new society will not seek political positions, nor be mixed in politics. It will, however, strive to secure legislation favorable to the interests of its members. It is now organized in but one county in Idaho.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF SHIPS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A proposal for public ownership of the merchant marine fleet built by the Shipping Board in the war emergency has been submitted to the Senate Commerce Committee by F. H. Haynes, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Steamship Company.

The committee, of which Wesley Jones (R.), Senator from the State of Washington, is chairman, is now considering the general question of merchant marine policy with special reference to the disposition of the ships built by the government. The plan submitted by Mr. Haynes, which is known as the Pacific coast plan, contemplates a partnership between the public and the federal government in the future operation of the fleet.

WOMEN'S VOTE IN JUGO-SLAVIA

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Friday)—Women administering property in their own right will be permitted to vote at the first national election in Jugo-Slavia, next month, according to an announcement made by the Cabinet.

CONFIDENCE VOTE IN FRENCH CABINET

Majority of Chamber Reply to Demand of Alexander Millerand for Support or Overthrow of Ministry by Not Voting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Following a somewhat cold reception accorded in the Chamber of Deputies to the new French ministry, although the ministerial declaration was listened to with interest, Alexander Millerand, the Premier, demanded that the Chamber either promise to staunchly support his Cabinet or overthrow it immediately. To this demand a majority of the Chamber replied by abstaining from voting when the vote of confidence in the government was given, so that the government only obtained 272 votes against 300 abstentions.

The attitude of the Chamber was provoked by the incorporation in the ministry of Jules Steeg, who was a minister under Paul Painlevé, a friend of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, who was condemned to banishment during George Clemenceau's premiership. Mr. Millerand's ministry was momentarily endangered by the virulent interpellation of Léon Daudet, editor of the "Action Française," and the lack of firmness with which Raoul Peret, the vice-president of the Chamber, conducted the debate.

It is believed that the Millerand Cabinet will not last long, but will serve as a stepping stone for a ministry under Raymond Poincaré, Aristide Briand, or René Viviani. The Cabinet can still rally the abstentionists if the Chamber feels it is dominated by a strong combination which might endanger the external and internal peace of the nation.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Amid tumultuous scenes in the Chamber of Deputies today, the recently formed Cabinet of Alexander Millerand, the Premier, received a vote of confidence, 272 to 23. The vote was considered a moral defeat for the government, however, as more than 300 deputies abstained from voting.

The vote of confidence was taken on the demand of Mr. Millerand, following an attack by deputy Léon Daudet, on Jules Steeg, Minister of the Interior. Mr. Daudet demanded the right to interpellate the government on Mr. Steeg's appointment to the ministry. He declared that Mr. Steeg was an accomplice of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, who was banished following his conviction on charges of communicating with the enemy, and of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, who is soon to be brought to trial on the charge of attempting to prevent the powers from cutting up Armenia, had been canceled on the advice of persons who are said to be officials in Washington.

The charges of Mr. Daudet against Mr. Steeg were specific and emphatic. He charged that Mr. Steeg was in complicity with Mr. Malvy and continued the latter's policy while he (Mr. Steeg) was Minister of the Interior in the Painlevé Cabinet. Mr. Daudet refused to withdraw his charges and said he was willing to produce facts to prove his assertions.

Mr. Steeg was absent at the Senate while Mr. Daudet was speaking. Summoned in haste by telephone, he replied that he had always served France with all his heart and intelligence.

First Meeting of Ministers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris (PARIS, France (Friday))—The first council meeting of the new ministers had under consideration yesterday the constitution of the new Ministry of Pensions and demobilization as well as the organization of the services to be detached from the ministries of War, Hygiene, Navy, and the Interior. The coal situation was also discussed.

Opposition to Millerand Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Entente Démocratique deplorates the fact that the Millerand Cabinet has not been sufficiently careful in the choice of its collaborators. Indicated given by the legislative consultation in November are that persons whom the members object to are Jules Steeg, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. L'hopiteau, Minister of Justice, Mr. Queuille, the new Undersecretary of State for Agriculture, and Mr. Borrel, the new Undersecretary of State for Hydraulic Forces.

The Socialists, opposing the views of Frederick François-Marsal, Minister of Commerce, have announced they will vote against the new Cabinet.

SUBTERRANEAN SEEN IN SOCIALIST ATTACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Although the Anti-Saloon League takes no position with reference to the Assembly's action against the Socialists, it believes that some of the newspapers which have attacked that action are in keeping affairs stirred up so as to prevent passage of prohibition enforcement legislation.

The league points out that the correspondent of one wet paper has charged that the suspension of the Socialists was to create a disturbance to cover up prohibition enforcement, and the league thinks this information is illuminating as to the real aim and purpose of some of the papers in their attacks on Speaker Sweet of the Assembly.

Without any intimation as to what shall be done respecting the Social-

ists, the league proposes that all members of the Legislature who are in favor of law enforcement scrutinize developments during the session with this point in view, and that Republican members be on guard to avoid giving aid to plans to defeat the Republican Party under cover of the Socialist agitation, but really because it has stood for prohibition.

TIMBER RESOURCES OF INLAND EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—J. C. H. Reynolds, secretary of the Spokane Employers Association, has released for publication a report of a survey of the timber resources of the Inland Empire, started last June, and recently completed, which shows that there are approximately 63,882,000,000 feet, board measure, merchantable timber in this section. This survey includes 7,884,000,000 feet in eastern Washington. A considerable per cent of this immense body of timber is white pine. The estimate has been carefully compiled by the Timber Products Manufacturers. At the present rate of exhaustion, 800,000,000 feet, board measure, annually, the reports state that the timber between the summits of the Cascade and the Bitter Root Mountains would last 80 years, providing none is held in reserve, but that these figures cannot be depended upon because the annual cut is increasing rapidly, while reproduction is not keeping pace with deforestation.

AMERICANS CAPTURE RUSSIAN GENERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Maj.-Gen. William S. Graves, in a dispatch to the War Department made public recently, gave details of an attack, on January 10, by a Semenov armored car, upon a detachment of 38 men of the United States Army, in their armored car, at Pospokaya, Siberia. The United States troops captured the Russian car and one general, six officers, and 48 men, who are still held. The dispatch states that the incident probably can be adjusted peacefully and Semenov was said not to have been responsible for the attack of the Russians, who were believed to be an irregular unit.

INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The United States District Court grand jury here voted indictments yesterday against three federal internal revenue agents. John Smorowski, district chief of the Northwestern Revenue District, one of the agents, was arrested some time ago and charged with accepting bribes of \$250 each from two saloon keepers for allowing them to violate the liquor laws. The other two men were John Warren and Earle D. Tremblay. They are charged with seizing liquor and selling some of it to saloon keepers.

DECISION FORBIDS ADVANCE IN FARES

NEW YORK, New York.—A decision that the Public Service Commission has no power to permit a street railway to increase fares beyond the maximum stipulated in its franchise, was rendered yesterday by the appellate division of the Supreme Court, of the State of New York. The decision was rendered by Justice Finch, of the Supreme Court, restraining Public Service Commissioner Nixon and the receiver of the Manhattan & Queen's Traction Company from increasing fares, was upheld. The company was given certain rights by the city on condition that the fare should not exceed 5 cents.

COTTON MEN PLAN EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—To secure better coordination between the various concerns interested in the production, manufacture, and distribution of cotton in Arizona and southern California, a movement has been inaugurated in Los Angeles. A preliminary meeting was held recently at which representatives of local banks, railroads, steamship, and docking companies were in attendance as well as men representing the various branches of the cotton industry. Definite steps are to be taken to stabilize the industry in the southwest. The ultimate object is the organization of a cotton exchange on the Pacific coast.

WOOL MEN SETTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The office of the United States District Attorney authorizes the announcement that John H. O'Brien and William A. English, members of the wool firm of English & O'Brien of this city, who are serving sentence of 18 months in the Greenfield jail for conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the payment of income taxes, have paid the government \$1,600,000 in settlement of the claims of the internal revenue department against them. Both men will be eligible for parole in another week, it is said.

WOMAN JOINS LOWDEN WORKERS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns of Chicago has been appointed to take charge of the women's work in the campaign of Gov. Frank O. Lowden for the Republican nomination for President of the United States. Mrs. Dobyns has been chairman of the Illinois Republican Women's Executive Committee since last July.

NEW CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS

Supreme Council to Be Temporarily Replaced by New Organization—First Meeting Monday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Alexander Millerand, the new French Premier, presided at yesterday's meeting of the Supreme Council. At this session it was decided not to meet again at once in the same form but to be replaced temporarily by the conference of ambassadors, the members of which are Bonin Longare for Italy, Earl Derby for Great Britain, Hugh C. Wallace for the United States, Baron Matsui for Japan, while Mr. Paleologue will represent France and preside at the first meeting of the conference to be held next Monday. It will enforce a strict execution of the Treaty and will settle certain questions of secondary importance.

Comment in Italian Newspapers

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Commenting on the return of Francis Nitti, the Italian Premier, from Paris, the "Corriere d'Italia" characterizes his attitude toward the Jugo-Slavs on the Adriatic question as most praiseworthy, as it demonstrated tangibly the good will of Italy and the lack of any imperialistic aims on her part, while the Jugo-Slavs, the newspaper adds, demonstrated that their policy was quite the contrary.

"Italy," says the commentator, "with the concessions made by Mr. Nitti, set a good example. It is now Belgrade's turn to imitate her. Let us hope that the advice of moderation from the Anglo-French press may now have upon the Jugo-Slavs the good effect which was not secured in the past. We believe this advice may bring satisfactory results."

On the same subject the "Giornale d'Italia" says: "Mr. Nitti conceded more than was tolerable. Fortunately the stubbornness of the Jugo-Slavs was even greater than the willingness of the Italian Premier to yield. We are glad of the arrogance of our adversaries, which permits us again to defend Italy's interest and aspirations in the Adriatic. The Premier desired to create cordial relations with the Jugo-Slavs but the effort proved the impossibility of any just and honest understanding with them. Italy must seriously face their enmity which will yield to respectful fear only when our country finally displays its force. 'The truth is that the Croats and the Slovenes are the eternal enemies of Italy and the Latin race, which they wish to destroy, substituting themselves on the eastern coast of the Adriatic.'"

Mr. Clemenceau's Farewell Message

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Mr. Clemenceau, thanking the allied representatives for the gratitude expressed to him, said that the Peace Conference had difficult problems to solve and accomplished a difficult task, adding, "In reality I have never been your President, we exchanged views and never had, so to speak, any difficulties, in discussions; your President never exercised his power in the big duty of making and keeping peace amongst us, but so as to make it durable for mankind, we all tried to work in the nation's interest. I leave you with a clear conscience of having performed my duty and having had France's interest in view only during the discussions. I will continue to follow the work of the Peace Conference and try, by my wishes, to contribute to the durability of peace."

Mr. Clemenceau also stated that he knew that Mr. Millerand had the same ends in view, and that he would always preserve memories of friendly, although occasionally combative, conversations by which the conference continued the effort of the great war.

BANKERS INDORSE FOOD DRAFT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The stock of food supplies in central and eastern European countries, where food is most needed, will be augmented by the sale of "food drafts," as proposed by Herbert Hoover and now supported by the American Bankers Association. Mr. Hoover estimates that there are 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 families in the United States with family affiliations in eastern and central Europe. They desire to send food to their relatives, but find that the freightage on packages sometimes doubles the cost. The plan is to establish warehouses to store food staples in European cities where distress is acute, and to sell in America orders upon these warehouses in the form of food drafts, for transmission to relatives or friends in Europe. The buyer of the draft will

be charged the factory cost of the food, plus a reasonable margin for transportation and insurance, and profit will be given to the European Children's Fund. The American Bankers Association indorses the plan and will cooperate.

AMERICANIZATION WORK PROGRESSING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Americanization has made great strides in Connecticut in the past six months, according to Robert C. Deming, state Americanization director. He declares that all but 14 towns of the State, out of a total of 143, have taken steps to cooperate with the State Board of Education in the matter of educating the alien in Connecticut.

The report further shows that there are 161 Americanization schools in Connecticut and they have an aggregate attendance of 7155. This month there are scheduled 122 Americanization meetings. Up to December 1, 1919, the Americanization plan was viewed by 79,780 persons. This plan has the value of evening lectures for illiterates. Mr. Deming says that his department has had unusual success in organizing the radical leaders and naturalized citizens for work among their people.

OPPOSITION TO TAX RULING IS ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Residents of New Jersey employed in New York State are advised by Attorney-General McCran not to pay the New York income tax or permit it to be deducted from their salaries without formal protest. He asks all citizens of New Jersey affected by the New York ruling to communicate with him, and promises that if the law is declared unconstitutional in the United States Supreme Court, where the case is now pending, legal steps will be taken to compel a refund of the money collected.

VISIT OF AMERICAN BOYS TO MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Wednesday)—Forty American boy tourists were entertained at the Parliament House by members of the Federal Ministry today. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defense, said the government regarded the visit of the Americans as a "happy augury that the link between the great American Republic and the Australian Commonwealth, which was forged on the battlefield, would not be lightly torn asunder."

FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States developed a foreign trade balance of \$4,017,000,000 during the calendar year 1919, the commerce department announced yesterday. Exports totaled \$7,922,000,000 and imports \$3,904,990,000. Both figures show increases over 1918.



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"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The unexpected always happens, says the proverb. It does not, of course, and Plautus, from whom the proverb-mongers stole their lightning, never said that it did. "Inesperata accidit magis spe quam quæ speras," he wrote. "The things a man hopes against occur oftener than the things he hopes for," a saying which, if he is a pessimist, he is very likely to make true.

Vive Deschanel!

Anyway, on this occasion the unexpected did happen. A straw ballot, on the eve of the presidential election at Versailles, gave Paul Deschanel a majority. A small majority, but enough—nineteen votes. The reply of the cabinet smasher came instantly: "Monsieur Clemenceau is not a candidate." And so the road was clear for Paul Deschanel, and next afternoon Monsieur Paul was elected with a huge majority. Co pauvre Deschanel, but not until February the eighth. Next day Monsieur Deschanel went to pay his compliments in the Rue Franklin. But the best "the Tiger" felt like conceding him was five minutes with a secretary. Thus do the great conduct their quarrels.

The Cabinet Smasher

But what about the Smasher of Cabinets? Already he has been succeeded as Premier by Monsieur Millerand. But let Monsieur Millerand have a care. Just seven years ago Monsieur Pams was defeated for the presidency. It was the same thing as if "the Tiger" had been defeated, for was not "mon cher Pams" simply the nominee of Monsieur Clemenceau? For a week the flâneurs went about the boulevards announcing that "the Tiger" had met his Waterloo. A week or two passed, and then, quite suddenly, Napoleon-Clemenceau, instead of retiring to St. Helena, smashed another cabinet. The cabinet of whom? Why the cabinet of Aristide Briand. Therefore, lest history should repeat itself, let Monsieur Millerand look out.

The Jew That Shakespeare Drew

After all, it is only one more scene in that vast Comédie Humaine which Balzac conceived, but which he could not, and no other man is ever destined to, complete. The writer who has come nearest to it is undoubtedly Shakespeare, and here are the school authorities of Newark, New Jersey, seriously eliminating "The Merchant of Venice" from the curriculum on the ground that "the Jew that Shakespeare drew" is a libel on the Ghetto. If the school authorities had stopped to consider whom they were making most ridiculous, themselves or the Jews, they might have let well alone. Mr. Sothorn thinks that the only people who have any right to object to Shylock are the pawnbrokers, because the dramatist's invective is aimed not at the synagogue but at the three balls. The fact is, however, that the possibilities opened up by the decision are immense. Is, for example, a Newark policeman justified in sending his children to school to be taught disrespect for the police force by a study of the characters of Dogberry and Verges? Is a Newark magistrate doing his duty in countenancing the ridiculing of the law in the person of Justice Shallow? Is—? But Scotland has answered the question.

Macbeth and Morals

The Scots at once were in arms; the Scots of New York across the Hudson. Had not the whole race been traduced, for three centuries, by this villainous Englishman, out of Warwickshire? Here was Macbeth, a domesticated man of many virtues, a sort of "Eliza's husband," in short, almost a Brother Chatterbox in a kilt, represented as nothing better than a murderer. Therefore, clearly, to "The Merchant of Venice" must be added "Macbeth." Even then we are only at the beginning of things, for are there not thirty-seven of these libels? Antiochus, for instance, is no very pleasant person, but so long as Bohemia was a subject country this was no great matter. But today Bohemia is a free republic, and almost any moment the Newark school authorities may receive a request from President Masaryk that any present or future young Bohemian in the schools there shall not be insulted by having to endure the representation of a Bohemian as a rogue and vagabond. Katharina of Padua, Claudio of Vienna, Othello the Moor—why there must be thirty-seven of them at the very least. Not a country in the League of Nations, unless it be Liberia, that will not have cause for a protest; and, as for Liberia? Why there is Pompey, of course, for has not Pompey been represented as a "cullud" gentleman?

The Fat Knight

It is over three centuries since anyone was concerned over Shakespeare in just this way. Then it was that liberal descendant of Sir John Oldcastle, Henry, Lord Cobham. It will be remembered that, in both parts of "Henry IV," Sir John Falstaff originally figured as Sir John Oldcastle.

Lord Cobham raised such a pother over this that when the play was licensed for publication, in 1597, Shakespeare substituted Falstaff for Oldcastle. In a way the change was one out of the fryingpan into fire, for there was a Sir John Fastolf who, well known to the readers of Froissart, who, into the bargain, had owned the Boar's Head Tavern, in Southwark. However the descendants of Fastolf proved less sensitive than Lord Cobham or the Newark Jews; and so Falstaff remains Falstaff, just as, it is to be suspected, Shylock will remain a Jew. Has not a Jew, with more sense of the "Humanities" than is to be found in Newark, recently been playing the rôle of Shylock, in London?

Richard Cox, Banker

It was in this Venice of Shylock that the first bank, real bank, was founded, when the Senate established the Banco di Rialto, in 1584. Getting on for a couple of centuries after this, in 1758, to be more particular, there came into being, in London, a descendant of this Banco di Rialto, in the firm of Cox & Company, the Army Agents; and now Cox & Company is preparing to evacuate their old premises in Craig's Court, and to erect a magnificent new office in Waterloo Place and Pall Mall. Craig's Court is an untouched atom of Queen Anne's London, having been built in 1702, and here stands Harrington House, the last of the town mansions of the great nobles which once crowded round Charing Cross. Today Harrington House is part of Cox's, and is filled with ledgers and account books, but once it sheltered the curious collections of teas, tobaccos, and snuffs in which Lord Petersham delighted. Gronow coming to visit him here in 1814 found him in the midst of these surroundings; and heard him, when a particularly beautiful Sèvres snuff box was admired, hiss, "Yes, it is a nice summer box, but would not do for winter wear." Fortunately no such dreadful strain can ever have been imposed upon his Lordship, for he is reported to have had a different box for every day of the year. As for Cox's, it was really established by Lord Ligonier, when he was Commander in Chief of the army, for his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, "Black Jack," or Jean Ligonier, was a Huguenot refugee from the Dragonnades. For half a century he was always in the field; he fought in twenty-three pitched battles and nineteen sieges, and no man knows how many engagements, and was never once scratched; and he originated Cox's Bank.

Business First

Fighting as "Black Jack" knew it, when regiments marched up within thirty paces of one another, and officers drank each other's healths before giving the order to fire, is a thing as extinct as the dodo. "Gentlemen of the French Guard please to fire first," requested Lord Charles Hay at Fontenoy. "The gentlemen of the French Guard never fire first; will the gentlemen of the English Guard please to fire," replied the Marquis d'Auteroche. So at any rate explains Voltaire, and his account is at any rate more polite than the whole truth. And just in the same way, Richard Cox, casting up the ledgers of the Grenadier Guards in Craig's Court would have been astonished if he could have taken a look into Wall Street, as Wall Street is today. For the barrack square is no longer the hub of the universe, nor, for that matter, is even Boston. So the demand grows that the soldier and the politician, having had their day, and something more than their day, shall give place to the commercial gent, as Thackeray would have called him, and that the world shall be run on business lines. A Voice from the middle west demands Mr. Schwab, Mr. Vanderbilt, or Mr. Wanamaker as President. Business is business, says the Voice, and "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

Alabama and Eden

Meantime a multitude of voices in the legislatures of Mississippi and North Carolina have voted down Diana. In other words the suffrage amendment has been rejected in those states. In spite of all the centuries which have elapsed since the era of the serpent, and in spite of the public school system, Mississippi and North Carolina apparently still believe implicitly in the rib theory. It took the Lower House in Jackson just ten minutes, it would seem, to register, in the year 1920, its appreciation of the inequality of men and women, accompanying its decision with cheers and much laughter.

A SPANISH INDUSTRY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The Paris "Temps" has brought out a Spanish supplement, devoted to the commerce of Spain and the commercial relations of that country with France. The paper industry is described as one of the oldest in Spain, Jativa having been the first European town to engage in paper-making. Owing to the immense importance of paper, it has been necessary to amplify the ancient modes of production and bring into use other materials than those employed in olden times, materials more plentiful and cheaper. The result has been a decrease in the importance of the old manufacture of vellum, though this industry has maintained itself in Catalonia, owing to the traditional craftsmanship of the men employed in it. The productive value of the industry, which covers the making of fine cardboard from rags, amounts to 7,000,000 pesetas a year, 20 per cent of which is exported abroad. The "Temps" gives an account of the paper industry of Spain, other than vellum, carried on for home uses as well as for exportation abroad. The manufacture of paper used for newspapers is almost entirely concentrated in the provinces of the north of Spain, especially at Tolosa.

A MILK HORSE IN NEW PATHS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
It's an age when every one does new things anyhow.

A milk man, dour of countenance because his route was long and the weather sharp and unfriendly, slammed down from his wagon, grunted "Hy-ung!" to his horse, pulled out a bottle rack and shuffled moodily away into a narrow, long alleyway that shot abruptly away from a busy downtown street. His customers were getting frozen milk that morning—they could take it or leave it.

The horse, fat, sorrel, well-kept, viewed the prospect of a long wait with mixed feelings. Not that he was ill-tempered. No, indeed. But one can't always be sunny about people's vagaries. Especially when they have been known to stay an hour in a kitchen where there was food to be had. And it was raining. Of course one doesn't make open or noisy complaint. One keeps one's feelings pretty much to oneself in this world and does what one may to remedy the trouble.

But, suddenly, the velvet ears perked a bit, the eyes drooped less and there was the ready-made rescue. A shining pathway stretched away into a shadowy unknown world, directly at the feet of the horse. It was a pathway of glittering rails and cross-ties and mystery. One must hazard some-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"There was a touch of majestic pride as he beamed on astonished travelers."

thing now and then. To be sure, in a well-bred way. So, without noise, without ostentation, and with an unobtrusive calm, the horse started down that shining pathway. There was nothing wicked about it. That it happened to slope downward was deplorable, but entirely incidental.

The rails and ties had long creaked under the strain of underground transit lines. With the materialization of the idea the horse gathered speed. The more he thought of it, the more it seemed a neat business and one about which one might feel pardonable enthusiasm. The clang of the protesting cans, the squeal of the wheels as they slithered on and over the rails, became lovely music. The lips of the horse widened into a pleased smile and he assumed the appearance of a skittish child, broken loose from its governess.

The Havana track will never see such an event as the one run off by the dairy company's horse. Speed records were smashed to fragments as the horse hustled gayly through the murky tunnel. The guard, alleged to have been on duty at the opening of the tube at that watch, doubtless had a sweet half hour with his superiors directly the afternoon editions were on the street, and was advised to take a vacation.

But approaching the first station inside the tunnel, the horse became slave to the breeding of generations and slowed to a methodical and genteel walk. There was even a touch of majestic pride in his bearing and as he rounded the curve to the station platform he beamed on astonished guards and horrified travelers with the baffling brightness of a precocious child.

Then he put in several most exhilarating hours, parked on the platform—the delighted center of attraction, however scandalized all traffic should lighten, and he could be led back through the mystery-shrouded cavern by an enraged person who declared his services as contracted for with the Boston Elevated Railway Company did not "inclose no valetting ay hosses."

That driver and that horse will probably never be as chummy as they were before the eccentric behavior of the animal. "It may be horse sense, but I'm blowed if I like it—an' me responsible for gettin' people's milk to um—!" was the bitter comment of the driver.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Facts About Kansas Farmers

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I want to express my great appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor, especially of its editorial comment and its foreign news, but I have noted with regret that The Monitor, like other newspapers and magazines, has shown little understanding of agricultural problems. In fact, it seems as if the only papers giving accurate farm news are the farm papers, but these papers reach almost no one except farmers. It seems as if the general public should be more accurately informed with regard to so important an industry as agriculture. For several years I have been living on a ranch in the Kansas wheat belt; I am therefore interested in the published news

concerning wheat. Last spring our hopes ran high, and they were reflected in glowing, exaggerated newspaper accounts. After the disappointment of the harvest was known, a popular eastern weekly published a long illustrated article making it appear that the high hopes of early spring had actually been fulfilled. It went so far as to figure out the large income to each man, woman and child in our country, as well as the resulting advantage to the automobile dealers.

Now that the Kansas Board of Agriculture has given the figures of the wheat crop, based upon accomplished fact instead of feverish dream, we learn that the crop is second in size produced by the State. But this tells only half the story. One must consider the increased acreage planted and harvested and still more the enormously increased expense of planting, harvesting, and threshing. In fact, the present situation here in the wheat belt is far from what it is commonly pictured. The wheat farmer is not enjoying great wealth and luxury, as pictured; on the contrary his financial position is serious. With his credit already strained, both with the merchant and the banker, due to two and in some cases three previous years of crop failure, he has had this year to face enormously increased expense in handling the moderate crop. Incompetent harvest hands this year have extorted wages as high as \$7 to \$10 per day, often in addition to their transportation from the cities. Threshing which formerly cost 6 or 7 cents, has this year not uncommonly run as high as 45 cents per bushel, and in no case that I know of below 25 cents.

There is always some delay in shipping the wheat, but experience of past years has established the custom of expecting the farmer to meet his obligations to the bank and the merchant soon after September 1. This year there has been no outlet for his crop. All spring and early summer the side track in our little town was crowded with empty box cars, but they disappeared as threshing began and we have waited week after week for cars that must be provided before normal business conditions can be reestablished. Wheat has been moved somewhat more rapidly from points having competitive railroad lines. Here where we are dependent upon one line there has not been to exceed 1 per cent of a reasonable supply of cars furnished. In spite of promises of relief from the Railroad Administration, our little town, needing four cars daily, has had just one car the past month. This car came filled with coal; otherwise we might not have had that. Some wheat has been hauled from here to a competitive point, 25 miles away, by motor truck at a ruinous cost of 25 cents per bushel. As the last day for paying taxes drew near, farmers have even made this long haul by wagon over very bad roads. This condition is not purely local, but extends through a large part of the wheat belt.

It is difficult to give an adequate idea of what it means to a community for the farmers to be unable to pay their obligations to each other, or their debts to the merchants and the bankers. One merchant owning a series of stores in the wheat belt tells me he has never experienced such a critical financial condition. Since the middle of October, he has had \$40,000 worth of goods out, for which he can collect nothing. In many instances farmers with hundreds of bushels of wheat in their granaries have been unable even to borrow the money needed to meet interest on their mortgages or even to pay their taxes. (Signed) MABEL S. CONE, Rozel, Kansas, December 22, 1919.

JOHN JONES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Yes, I have five brothers at sea," he said, with a touch of wistfulness in his voice, "but they chose me for a schoolmaster, and a schoolmaster I have been ever since." A man of extraordinary kindness, yet when he said one day, "Care what other people say? Who cares what they say? I am a man of character!" it was quite true. He was just that: a man of character.

The schoolhouse was perched on the cliffs above the sea. Beneath was the little Welsh village, an ideal spot both for a house and a school; at the back there was a piece of moorland, and a wood beyond, and mountains behind. Could any setting be more perfect?

Natural history; sea-craft; the inspiration of wild spaces; and the joy of the mountains all at their feet, joyous incentive to exploration, observation and research. Thus the boys and girls of 10 and 11 could write excellent compositions on the animal life around them, based, not on any hearsay evidence or mere book knowledge, but on actual individual experience and investigation. Geography, also, was no routine of names, but facts and statistics, for John Jones had always followed and studied the wanderings of his five brothers from east to west, from the pole to the equator, with appreciative eyes. Consequently, con-

stant correspondence with them had resulted in surprising accuracy and an astonishingly intimate knowledge, which, combined with a rare pictorial method of description, was unusually endearing to children.

Natural Gifts

A sense of poetry and music seem a natural gift in North Wales. Part-singing was an ordinary feature of school life. So one summer the schoolmaster trained a small choir of his children and took them about the country to sing in competitions. A manifold blessing was the result: greater incitement to endeavor, a less parochial outlook among the children, and, more tangible, £14 won by their success, which was a great help toward shoe leather for the winter.

"Oh yes, we all sing here," John Jones said one day. "My wife and two children and I, we always sing in the evenings, in four parts. We used to sing hymns and old Welsh tunes for our visitors this summer. They said it was a treat, but I didn't think it was a treat, surely."

His knowledge of the mountains was wonderful, and distance was no obstacle; 50 miles in a day was no feat to him. Consequently, the schoolmaster was known far and wide, and it was a real pleasure to witness the warmth of welcome he received from all and sundry in the outlying farms when tramping in the hills, and to listen to their conversations in soft and melodious Welsh.

A Scorn for Motoring

Motoring he was rather inclined to scorn. We asked him one day if he would come with us in the car, but he seemed doubtful. "I went one day with a man, one of our visitors," they took paying guests in the summer, "and I was jumping in and out all the time. Either the hills were too bad or something was wrong with the engine. Why I might have been a fancy dog."

A fine type of man with a far-reaching influence for good on his school children. One day, when commenting on the poorness of the pay for schoolmasters, we asked why there was no union. "We have a union, all right," he answered, "but we are not going to strike, as some people have advised. Whatever should we be doing, striking? We are there to try and train the children, to give them a deep moral foundation. How could we command obedience if we were to strike, ourselves? We are not profiteers; we are out to make men, not money; we are not going to try and get it that way." Another day we said something about the people in the mountains being superstitious, and the rebuke was instant. "Superstitious, no; religion destroyed that long ago. Superstition is based on ignorance, and the people in the mountains are too intelligent for that." Small wonder, if their education rests on the shoulders of people like John Jones!

INDUSTRIALISM ON THE AVON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The good old days of Stratford-on-Avon have passed, the culminating step being the introduction of industrialism into the borough, in spite of the vigorous opposition on the part of the National Trust, the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, and Sir Sidney Lee. The charity commissioners have at last permitted the sale of the land which they control, and the proposed aluminium factory is certain to become a fact.

Who does not remember with interest and amusement the little incidents which every visitor to Stratford experienced, which gave the town its individuality? There was the American hailed by the Stratford cabbie, who asked him if he didn't want to be driven to see Shakespeare's birthplace. "Shakespeare?" queried the visitor.

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in his attempt to have some fun at the expense of the cabbie. "Who was Shakespeare?"

"Why, don't you know 'im?" incredulously asked the cabbie.

"No," declared the American insistently. "Tell me who he was."

The cabbie took off his patent-leather hat and scratched his head thoughtfully.

"Why, Shakespeare," he said slowly. "Shakespeare, he was—he was—why, Shakespeare was h'Anne 'Athaway's 'usband!"

No More Recitations

No more shall we be greeted, as we step out from the doorway of the Shakespeare Hotel, by the group ofurchins eager to recite Shakespeare's famous lines for a penny. I remember listening admiringly to one of these boys of 9, who gave me Hamlet's soliloquy with perhaps less artistic finish than Sothorn, but at least with a businesslike interest in his performance. After praising him, and bestowing the expected fee, the youthful orator gave evidence of that commercial instinct which has now seized Stratford by the throat.

"My sister here," he was pointing to a child, perhaps two years younger than himself, "can recite 'Lady Macbeth's' elegant." No more shall we hear Shakespeare recited "elegant." No more will the cabbies of Stratford share their Shakespearean knowledge with transient visitors. Such sentiment as remains regarding Shakespeare and his birthplace must be preserved in our hearts, instead of protected by the fathers of Stratford. These mercenary officials refuse to believe that the historical and archeological character of the borough will be adversely affected.

As to the Wisdom

It remains to be seen whether or not the Stratford officials have acted wisely as regards the future of the town. Looking at it solely as a business proposition, Sir Sidney Lee declares that the decision of the commissioners "becomes a challenge to which, though denounced by the shortsighted as too sentimental, have a practical bearing on the moral, intellectual, and spiritual welfare of the nation, and are easily reconcilable with all legitimate material interests." Certain it is that the individuality of Stratford which is now passing, has brought many visitors to the town who have left in their wake material evidences of the value of their presence. Whether or not the building of the aluminium factory, or of other factories which are likely to follow in its footsteps, will reduce the number of these visitors is a question of opinion. The action of the commissioners, however, is in line with the tendency of the times which considers sentiment as a thing apart and belonging to earlier generations. As Sir Sidney Lee says, however, "other countries have devised efficiency methods of safeguarding for future generations old towns and monuments of historic significance." And it may be added that in doing this other countries have not found their action impractical in its material results.

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THE LAKE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
One perfect evening in May we decided to take a stroll to the lake, so called, for it is really only a large pond in a valley, surrounded on three sides by woods and on the fourth by a sloping meadow. But it is well worthy of the grander name, for its banks have been planted with flowering shrubs, prunus, laburnums, and rhododendrons, making a sea of beautiful color, and the footpath which runs around it is kept just cleared of the encroaching branches of hazel, and other woodland trees. On this particular evening we stood at the top of the meadow gazing down upon its glass-like surface, and at the branches bending over its banks to meet their own reflection in the clear water.

Not a sound broke the stillness, yet the air was full of life. The sinking sun shone from a cloudless sky, throwing up the lights and shades on the young leaves in all their early freshness. On an old wooden overflow which, owing to the dry weather, showed several inches above the surface, stood a heron with watchful eye and powerful beak, motionless as a statue, on one long, thin leg, the sunlight on her feathers making her look like a silver column. Noiselessly we skirted the meadow till we came to the gate opening on to the footpath at the edge of the lake; but we were not quiet enough for the heron, for, before we could catch a glimpse of her at close quarters, she was off, with a hoarse, disgusted croak, and, flying in ever widening circles, rose till her quick eye caught the gleam of another sheet of water. Heading straight for this, she was soon lost to sight.

The spell of silence was broken, however, and as we stood there the song of the frogs rose to us from the reeds; the birds twittered and sang in the branches overhead, and the fishes jumped and splashed, sending eddies across the hitherto unruffled surface. A kingfisher flashed along the bank opposite, appearing and disappearing so quickly that it was hard to realize we had seen him at all.

MARKING THE CUSTER HIGHWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BUTTE, Montana.—Among highway improvements contemplated in Montana for the summer of 1920 is the marking of the Custer Battlefield Highway and subjoined highways along the entire distance from Glacier National Park to Omaha, Nebraska. The connected roads pass through Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska.

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NAVY PAY INCREASE
BILL UP TO SENATE

House of Representatives Passes Measure Giving One-Third More to All Enlisted Men and Coast Guard Except Recruits

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Increase of approximately one-third in the base pay of all enlisted men in the navy and the coast guard, except recruits, is provided for in a bill passed yesterday by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate. The vote was 311 to 10. The increase, retroactive to last January 1, would continue until July 1, 1921.

No increase for officers was provided by the bill, Patrick H. Kelley (R.), Representative from Michigan, who had charge of the measure, explaining that it was desired to hurry pay relief for enlisted men, who are leaving the navy "at an alarming rate." The increase for men was estimated at \$10,000,000.

"The navy is short 40,000 to 45,000 men of its normal strength," said Mr. Kelley. A majority of the ships are tied up for lack of personnel, particularly all of the Pacific fleet being held at Mare Island and Bremerton.

Parliamentary tactics of Republican leaders in calling up the bill under a rule preventing amendment were denounced by Democrats.

Under the measure an annual bonus of \$480 would be given to commissioned warrant officers and of \$240 to warrant officers; while the monthly base pay of other enlisted men would be fixed as follows: Chief petty officers \$126; acting chief petty officers \$99; petty officers, first class \$84; second class \$72; third class \$60; non-rated men, first class \$54; second class \$48; third class \$33; firemen, first class \$60; second class \$54; third class \$48; cabin stewards and cooks \$84; wardroom and steamer cooks and stewards \$72; warrant officers, stewards and cooks \$60; mess attendants, first class \$42; second class \$36; third class \$33.

INCREASES SHOWN IN
NUMBER OF WORKERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Increases in the number of workers employed in 10 of the 13 leading industries were shown in figures made public today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Comparing the figures of the same establishments for last December with December, 1918, the largest increase, 28.9 per cent, appeared in the manufacturing industry. Eleven industries showed an increase in payrolls, men's ready-made clothing showing an increase of 86.4 per cent, and the woolen industry, 58.7 per cent.

Comparing December with November of this year, there was an increase in the number of workers in 10 of the 13 industries, the greatest increase, 18.3 per cent, being in the iron and steel industry. An increase in the amount of money paid employees in December, as against November, is shown in the payroll of 12 of the industries, cotton manufacturing leading with an increase of 23.7 per cent.

LAWRENCE CLERKS'
WAGE SCALE FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—A new wage scale for women clerks was agreed upon yesterday in a conference between the delegates from the Retail Clerks Association and a committee representing the merchants. The new schedule goes into effect on February 2, and under it female clerks will start at a minimum wage of \$12 per week, and will receive \$15 after two years' service. Two weeks' vacation will be given with pay each year, and none of the present privileges will be taken away.

MANY NEW YORK
TEACHERS RESIGN

NEW YORK, New York—Low pay drove 1200 teachers from the New York public schools during 1919, according to figures made public yesterday by William L. Ettinger, superintendent. Mr. Ettinger described the situation here as "acute," asserting that teachers were resigning every day, and that in many schools classes were being hampered by lack of instructors. Questionnaires sent to the former teachers, he added, have elicited the virtually unanimous advice, "Pay the teachers a living wage."

The number of resignations a year has increased steadily since 1915, when only 325 resigned. Resignations in 1919, however, were almost double those in 1915.

OPEN SHOP INDORSER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—The open shop movement in industry appears likely to be one of no little importance in Oklahoma. The Employers Association in the annual meeting here indorsed the open shop plan, but in doing so declared it was not fighting organized Labor. Representatives of organized Labor also met here and in resolutions adopted declared they would fight against the open shop because they believed the life of their organizations was at stake.

EVERYMAN'S CLUB IN SAN DIEGO
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California—"Everyman's Club," a new Y. M. C. A. project has just been opened. The rooms, fitted for strict utility, are

clean and attractive, and any man, be he laborer or office man, may take his lunch, place it upon the table, and eat in comfort. For those who do not carry a lunch, a counter is provided, where articles of food usually found in a dairy lunch room may be had. The club has billiard and pool tables, a reading and writing room, card tables, and other features.

ACT ON FRAUDULENT
CONVEYANCES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Recommending the enactment of the uniform fraudulent conveyances act by the Massachusetts Legislature, the commissioners on uniform state laws make their eleventh annual report to the Governor and council. "The fraudulent conveyances act," says the commission, "is largely a statement of the law in Massachusetts and many other states. It is, however, a very important piece of legislation, as it removes several uncertainties and conflicts of authority which now exist. When adopted by the several states, it will not only enable the public to know what is allowable and what is forbidden, but will also make uniform the line of division in the several states which is now divergent. The statute will also assist the courts in administering the law."

CHILD LABOR DAY
TO BE OBSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Child Labor Day will be celebrated today, tomorrow, and Monday, by synagogues, churches, and schools, respectively, according to an announcement from the National Child Labor Committee which says that the return of the American people to a peace basis gives special emphasis to a day set aside for matters of child welfare.

Last year marked the passage of the federal Child Labor Law, it says, which places a 10 per cent tax on the net profits of establishments employing children under 14, in factories, mills, canneries, and manufacturing establishments, of children under 16 in mines and quarries, and of children between 14 and 16 for more than eight hours a day, six days a week, or at night. The value of the law is that it makes uniform the laws of 48 states, and sets an example for the states to follow in the industries that are not reached by federal law.

SENATORS DECLARED
PLAYING POLITICS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Assailing the Senate for inaction on the Peace Treaty, soldier legislation, and other domestic measures, Henry F. Ashurst (D), Senator from Arizona, in what he characterized as "a non-partisan" speech, declared yesterday that both Republicans and Democrats in the Senate were "playing politics" while the country and the whole world waited for action.

Neither side was making a good record, Senator Ashurst said, because 15 or 20 senatorial presidential candidates were marking time, "waiting to see which way the wind of public favor blows."

COMMERCIAL BIPLANE
FLIGHT IN PERU

LIMA, Peru—The first commercial aeroplane flight in Peru was undertaken yesterday, when a biplane, piloted by an American aviator, Walter Pack, left Lima for Pisco, 130 miles south along the coast, carrying a passenger. The latter made the journey on behalf of C. A. Fisk, representing American cotton buyers. The aeroplane left Lima at 11 o'clock a. m. and arrived at 1 p. m. The trip takes 24 hours by the coastwise steamers which sail every 10 days.

The Acting Minister of Finance, Alberto Salomon, yesterday sent a bill to Congress providing for the free importation of aeroplanes and supplies.

CONVENTION PLAN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—It is expected that restoration of the old-time state and judiciary nominating conventions, instead of the primary system now in force, will be sought in bills to be introduced in the Legislature in a few days. In order to try to win the approval of Gov. A. E. Smith, who has opposed interference with the party primary law, it is said the bills will provide for a referendum on the question at a special election to be held in April.

FURTHER LIGHT ON
HISTORY OF WAR

Private Diary and Letters of Admiral von Pohl, Commander-in-Chief of German Fleet in 1915, Are to Be Published

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Great public interest has been aroused here by the announcement that the private diary and letters of Admiral von Pohl, at one time chief of the German Navy staff and later, in 1915, commander-in-chief of the German high sea fleet, are about to be published. Admiral von Pohl was the great antagonist of Admiral von Tirpitz and whereas the latter wanted a great and decisive battle with the British fleet early in the war, the former preferred safety and advocated keeping the fleet as a guarantee of Germany's influence at the Peace Conference.

The documents which the writer has had an opportunity of examining are of the highest interest. They reveal that the former Kaiser, the former German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the Foreign Secretary of the day, Dr. von Jagow, combined to defeat Admiral von Tirpitz's attempt to compel the German fleet to seek out and give battle to the British Navy. "For the past 20 years," says Admiral von Tirpitz, in a memorandum which he submitted to the former Kaiser, "the aim of our naval preparations and policy has been to give battle to the British. We have in battle the greatest chances of success."

Admiral von Tirpitz said that the German fleet should deliver battle to the British as near as possible to Heligoland, but when the former Kaiser asked him how the British were to be induced to come there, Admiral von Tirpitz was unable to offer any plan. The former Kaiser thereupon at once issued an order to all naval officers telling them that they should not attack until they received his personal order to do so.

The documents also reveal that at a great conference of his civil, military, and naval advisers on the question of the beginning of the Zeppelin campaign against England, the former Kaiser refused to sanction the bombardment of London, saying, "It is cruel that innocent women and children should be bombed to death." Admiral von Tirpitz thought that such a view was too sentimental, but the former Kaiser maintained his view and "at first only the London docks and barracks were bombed."

Admiral von Tirpitz also was in favor of the ruthless submarine warfare without reference to the susceptibilities of the United States, but the former Kaiser, Admiral von Pohl, and the former Chancellor maintained that the United States must be considered. Later, of course, the von Tirpitz party won, and unlimited submarine warfare was the result.

RURAL PROBLEMS ARE
OF WORLD CONCERN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Rural problems in all parts of the earth are now faced with such problems as to demand international cooperation," said Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in addressing the union meeting of Massachusetts agricultural organizations in Horticultural Hall yesterday. "Agriculture from now on is to be an international consideration. The leading authorities on agriculture in the various nations will need to unite if the world's markets are to be properly supplied. The interchange of students in agricultural colleges between the United States and other countries, which has already begun, is an indication of what must be surely coming."

William Armstrong, a leather manufacturer of Salem, Massachusetts, pleaded for more sheep-raising. Telling how the industry had dwindled in Massachusetts and all over the United States, how that there are approximately 100,000 sheep in this State, he asserted that most of these were grown with a shameful minimum of care.

The speaker then related that in Salem the manufacturers use each day nearly as many pelts as there are sheep in the State; that the demand for wool in Boston is tremendous; that 75 per cent of the pelts used are imported from Australia and South America, and that the importation of wool and leather in 1920 is to be enormous. And he insisted that if such American raiser will give as much thought to the feeding and general

care of sheep as raisers elsewhere the same quantity, quality and profit of production would result.

Mr. Armstrong said that the method used in tanning skins by the American Indians had always been a marvel to him—for where did the Indians learn it? Today, the very same method is employed, except that it is done by machinery, of course. He had many hides with him to illustrate his statements, among other things showing how the coarser sheep skins are made into imitation alligator and horse hides into "kid-skin" shoes for women. Mr. Armstrong explained how an oil had been made to mix with water so that 25 pounds of oil could be soaked into 100 pounds of leather to make it waterproof. He urged American manufacturers to remain loyal to American industry by paying a higher price, if necessary, to put the American dye industry on its feet, instead of buying of the German agents, who would tie up the American users with five or six-year contracts, selling the dyes at a low rate to discourage the American dye men, so that in the end the Germans will have reconquered the market.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

More Good Music Demanded
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—That an unlooked for effect of prohibition may be found in a considerable increase in the sale of songs, is indicated in a statement of Albert von Tilzer, a song writer, who believes that the advent of dry conditions will mean more music in the homes and of a better class than has been the rule in recent years. The prospect of a larger interest in music because of prohibition has been recognized by some manufacturers of phonographs who have notified their agents to be prepared for it. All this necessarily calls for increased industrial activities and must result in economic effects of a highly desirable nature. The composing and printing of songs and music and the manufacture of musical instruments brings into play a wide range of industrial activity and any increase in the demand must add to the constructive prosperity of the nation.

Banks Make Tremendous Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Prohibition is given the credit for an unusual gain in the deposits in the savings banks of this city since the war-time Prohibition Act went into effect. Speaking of the remarkable increase which immediately followed the opening of the era of dry conditions, F. F. Wallace, of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, said: "This gain made by the Minneapolis banks in deposits this summer is remarkable. Usually during the summer the banks register slight gains, or merely hold their own with respect to the savings figures. Prohibition has been responsible for a great share of this gain." During July and August alone the deposits in the Minneapolis savings banks jumped from \$223,515,403 to \$249,072,551, an advance of approximately \$25,000,000.

Grand Jury Work Lightened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Arrests have been so greatly reduced since prohibition went into effect that the Franklin County grand jury is finding little to do. One of its recent sessions was the shortest that a grand jury in this county had experienced for years, and officers attribute the situation to dry conditions. It is felt that another year should bring about economies in all departments of the public safety branch of the government. Supporters of prohibition say they are convinced that reductions in the maintenance of several institutions, through the operation of the federal prohibition amendment, will more than compensate increased costs at the very outset.

INDICTED MAN CHANGES PLEA

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—J. Scott Hunter of Detroit, one of the 35 men indicted on charges of conspiracy in the election of United States Senator Truman H. Newberry, entered a plea of nolo contendere in United States District Court yesterday. Mr. Hunter is the seventh respondent to change his plea to nolo contendere.

FEDERAL ATTORNEY
DEFENDS ALIENS

Pennsylvania Official Resigns as Protest Against Government's Attitude Toward Communists—Objections Are Answered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Francis Fisher Kane, United States District Attorney at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has sent his resignation to President Wilson, because he disagrees with the policy of the Department of Justice toward members of the Communist Party of America, about 3000 of whom are under arrest for deportation on warrants charging them with advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

In a letter to Mr. Kane, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, said he did not want anyone associated with the Department of Justice who did not believe in the enforcement of the act of October 16, 1918, under which the aliens were arrested, and in view of the construction of the law, Mr. Palmer said he was "bound to say that your resignation seems to me to be quite the proper step for you to take."

William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor who heard arguments last Wednesday on the question whether the Communist Party was a bona fide political party, and therefore not amenable to the act of 1918, which was aimed at anarchistic organizations, will give a decision today which will determine whether all or any number of those under arrest shall be deported.

Mr. Kane, in his letter to Mr. Palmer explaining his resignation, said he did not construe the platform and manifestos of the Communist Party as advocating the use of violence to overthrow the government.

Communism Arraigned

After tracing the alleged connection between the third international manifesto of Moscow, Russia, and the platform of the Communist Party of America, Mr. Palmer, in his reply, charged that the clear aim of the Communist Party is the destruction of the government. He cited the opposition of the Communist Party to the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor as "reactionary" organizations, and the pledge of the Communist Party to carry on agitation among the Negroes of the United States, to prove his contention that the Communist Party is dangerously radical.

"I feel," said Mr. Palmer, "that any person who carefully reads and studies the Communist movement, tracing its growth from the outlaws of Russia through the Assembly at Moscow, and then down to its spread in the rest of Europe and in the United States, can come to but one conclusion, namely, that Communism as enunciated by the Communist Party of America is pledged to the sole purpose of obtaining the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence."

Unrest Fomented

"I find enunciated in the program of the Communists the statement that they will endeavor to make the industrial unrest of this country more general and militant. We thus find one of the chief instruments causing the unrest among the industrial workers in this country during the past several months, an unrest not sincere, but caused by paid propagandists in the accomplishment of an international idea of Communism which holds no conception of state and recognizes no rights of property."

"In the manifesto of the Communists we also find the following statement: 'It is a political struggle in the sense that its objective is political—overthrow of the political organizations upon which capitalistic exploitation depends, and the introduction of a proletarian state power. The objective is the conquest by the proletariat of the power of the state. Communism does not propose to capture the bourgeois parliamentary state, but to conquer and destroy it.'

"I note further your statement concerning the unfortunate precedent into which the families of the aliens are thrown by the action of the gov-

ernment. It is, however, the same situation which must be faced by every judge when dealing with a violator of the law. The innocent members of the family are called upon to make sacrifices and to suffer for the acts of the guilty. I have failed to find any large number of cases of families actually in want."

Prisoners Protest

Complaint Made of Conditions at Deer Island in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A protest against conditions at Deer Island, in Boston harbor, has been made on behalf of the 400 alleged "alien Reds" now confined there. The complaints assert that the food served is unfit for use, that the supply of soap and towels is not adequate, and that lights are not provided for all. The prisoners say that they would be willing to install the lights themselves. Newspapers, it is said, have been received only on two days, though it was promised that the prisoners might have them.

The prisoners also assert that letters and parcels sent to them have been delayed, and that some parcels have been opened and their contents when they finally arrived. Some bundles, it is said, have disappeared altogether. The complaint also alleges that although all the persons detained are working people, their relatives, who have in some instances come long distances at considerable expense, have not been allowed to see them, or have been obliged to stay in Boston several days. More visitors could be admitted, it is contended.

The detained men also declare that swindlers are visiting the families of the prisoners, representing that for certain sums of money, in one instance at least as high as \$100, they could procure the release of the alleged radicals, or would make it possible for their families to visit Deer Island. Complaint is also made against alleged delays in hearings and in releasing men on bail after hearings.

It was announced yesterday that bail of \$10,000 each would be required for the release of two persons detained at Deer Island, and that bail of \$5000 each would be required for 18 others.

CHICAGO TEACHERS
ASK HIGHER PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Salary increases that will be given the Chicago public school teachers probably will range from \$30 to \$50 a month, according to Peter A. Mortenson, superintendent of schools.

The elementary teachers want a minimum of not less than \$1200, a maximum of not less than \$1800, and the upper elementary teachers want a minimum of not less than \$1940 and a maximum of \$2500. The teachers in the grammar grades want a minimum of \$1450 and a maximum of \$2750.

CONCRETE HOUSES TO BE TOPIC

CHICAGO, Illinois—A national conference on concrete house construction will be held here February 17 to 19. Every phase of the housing problem, it is stated, will be considered. Committees are now being organized on architecture and design, community planning, monolithic concrete houses, concrete block houses, concrete and cement roofing, etc.

POSITION OF BOARD
ON NAVAL AWARDS

Rear Admiral Knight Says Officers Whose Ships Were Sunk Deserve High Decoration Only if They Took Offensive Action

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Knight board is unable to agree with Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, that naval officers who lost their ships through enemy submarine action, and performed meritorious service in connection with such loss, should be awarded high decorations, the Senate investigating committee was told yesterday by Rear Admiral Austin N. Knight, chairman of the board, who said a high decoration was not deserved unless the sinking was accompanied by offensive action against the enemy.

Rear Admiral Knight said that in the case of Commander D. W. Bagley, Secretary Daniels' brother-in-law, no decoration was recommended for any circumstance in connection with the sinking of the destroyer Jacob Jones, because Commander Bagley did not engage the enemy. A Navy Cross was recommended for the officer, he said, for good seamanship displayed in taking off the crew and passengers of the torpedoed British steamer Orama.

Officers whose vessels were torpedoed, but who by good seamanship and discipline succeeded in saving their ships, earned the distinguished service medal, Rear Admiral Knight declared. "It is true that the board recommended awards for several of the officers referred to by the Secretary as commanders of ships which were lost or seriously damaged by enemy submarines or mines," Rear Admiral Knight said, "but in each case there was a special reason."

Rear Admiral Knight said Secretary Daniels did not furnish the board with any policy to guide it in making its recommendations and the board did not ask for one, as the members did not consider it necessary.

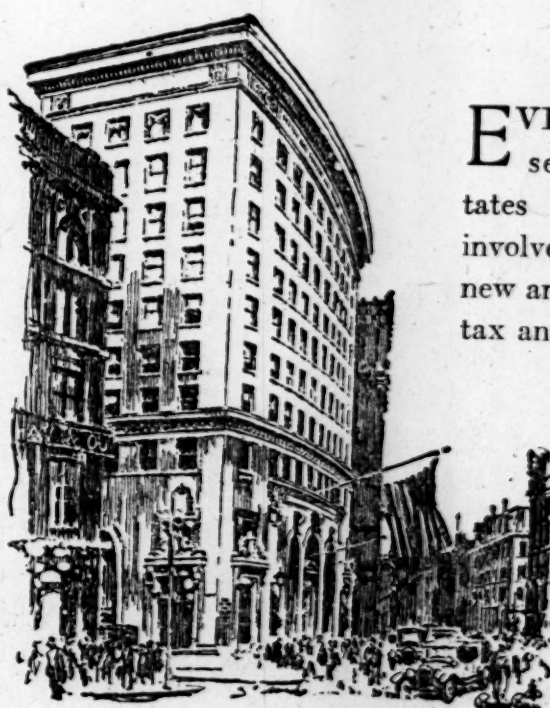
Although the board was fully impressed with the importance of duty at sea, Rear Admiral Knight stated, "the difference between the Secretary and the board was that the board was impressed also by the importance of other kinds of service, both afloat and ashore, which were regarded as fully meeting the requirements of exceptionally meritorious service."

"WORLD'S WAR" TO BE
USAGE IN THE NAVY

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—An order received from Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announces that henceforth the war which this country entered into on April 6, 1917, shall be defined in all official communications of the navy as the "World's War."

WINE CARGOES HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Carloads of California wine, intended for export, but which have been delayed by freight congestion, are arriving at the rate of four a day, according to prohibition enforcement agents. It was said yesterday that about \$1,000,000 worth had arrived and would probably be sold for non-beverage purposes.

Settling an Estate is an
Intricate Matter

EVERY year the settling of estates grows more involved, because of new and complicated tax and other laws.

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49-51 TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

AIRCRAFT POLICY
IS DECIDED UPONUnited States War and Navy
Departments Reach an Agree-
ment—Three Divisions—
Rules of Cooperation Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An agreement has been reached between the United States War and Navy departments on a policy with regard to aircraft. There will be three divisions, to be known as army aircraft, navy aircraft, and marine aircraft, the third being under the Navy Department and manned by marine corps personnel. The functions of the respective services are described as follows:

Army aircraft will operate from bases on shore as an arm of the mobile army against enemy aircraft in defense of shore establishments, and alone or in cooperation with other arms of the army, or with the navy against enemy vessels engaged in attacks on the coast, such as bombardment, attempts to land troops or mine-laying, and attacks on ships in the vicinity of defended ports.

Navy aircraft will operate from mobile floating bases or from naval air stations on shore as an arm of the fleet for overseas scouting, against enemy establishments on shore in cooperation with other types of naval forces or alone when their mission is primarily naval, and to protect coastal sea communications by reconnaissance, by control of coastal sea areas, convey operations, and attacks on enemy submarines, aircraft or surface vessels engaged in trade prevention or in passage through the sea area.

Marine aircraft will operate in connection with an advance base in which operations of the army are not represented.

When army and marine aircraft are cooperating on shore the control of their operations shall be governed by the one hundred and twentieth article of war.

Cooperation between army and navy aircraft is provided for under the following rules:

When an enemy force of a strength greatly superior to that of the naval force available for use against it, approaches the coast, the commander of the naval force shall assume that the army has a paramount interest in the operation, and shall coordinate the operations of the naval forces with those of the military forces. If the conditions are such that the enemy is, or can be engaged by a naval force approximating in strength to that of the enemy, the navy has a paramount interest in the operation and shall coordinate the operations of the military forces with those of the naval forces.

The functions of the aircraft above assigned shall govern in the production of aviation equipment, training of aviation personnel, and establishment of air stations for the War and Navy departments. Such assignment shall not prevent the employment of army and marine aircraft in naval functions upon the request of the senior naval officer present, or vice versa, the employment of naval aircraft in army functions upon request of the senior army or marine officer present on shore, nor shall it prevent the employment of army, navy or marine aircraft when no other air service is cooperating in the operation, in any manner which shall be most effective in accomplishing the mission of the force.

The name of the board now known as the joint army and navy board on aeronautics is changed to the Aeronautical Board.

BIRD PROTECTION
URGED IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LEAMINGTON, Ontario—At the fourth annual meeting of the Essex County Wild Life Conservation Association, it was urged in a series of resolutions that the use of the aeroplane in the hunting or netting of wild fowl should be prohibited. Migratory wild fowl, unlike upland game birds, it was pointed out, did not seek cover when warned of approaching danger, but instead immediately took wing, thus placing themselves at the mercy of rapid-firing guns mounted on aeroplanes and of nettings attached beneath the body of the machines. As a means of preventing possible extermination of these birds the government will be asked to enact laws prohibiting aeroplane flights over marsh lands, and the use of such machines in pursuit, shooting, or netting.

The association will also urge the government to provide perpetual protection for insectivorous and weed-seeding birds, and to establish a five-year closed season for all upland game birds, also to take possession of all valuable marshland now owned by private interests and preserve such as public ducking and trapping grounds.

EDUCATION SHOULD BE
ENFORCED IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A strong argument for compulsory education, enforced by the state, but not conducted by it, was presented by Prof. J. A. Dale, of the chair of education in the McGill University, in an address before the Canadian Club of Montreal. Professor Dale held that education was the only sound foundation for the reconstruction of the future, while every child was entitled to receive an education that would fit it for the full duties of a citizen.

The Province of Quebec, he said, was suffering from the fact that all

the children of school age were not at school all the time. With no compulsory school legislation in the Province, the problem of fitting education to industry was accordingly complex. Canada, Professor Dale said, was passing beyond the pioneer stage, and pioneer methods must give way to proper training. Cost of compulsory complete education was not a consideration, because it was not an expense, but an investment, to produce useful citizens, of value to themselves and to the state. Salaries and conditions for the teachers should be so improved as to make it an attractive service.

"As soon as we realize that the education of our children is our greatest industry," said Professor Dale, "there will be no difficulty in finding the money." He strongly favored aid by the Dominion Government, on the ground that while the administration of education was the prerogative of the provinces, education itself was the business of the federal government, and no province would be so blind to its own interests as to refuse such help.

CANADIAN BANKER
ADVISES ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—When addressing the fifty-third annual meeting of the shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce which has just been held in this city, the president, Sir Edmund Walker, said that the daily surprises of the past year had been as perplexing as during the war, and the anxieties as great. The war was won by the most superb cooperation in the attainment of one ideal—the winning of the war—and the might lose all that victory seemed to secure, he said, by indulgence in countless theories, many of them aiming at the disintegration of society, instead of again cooperating in one ideal, the restoration of order and the improvement of social conditions, so that the happiness of the greatest number might be secured. Argument between Capital and Labor, at the present time, was madness in view of what we seek to save.

Prices would be higher than before the war for many years to come, he predicted, but a readjustment to tolerable conditions was absolutely necessary, if they were to enjoy the peace bought at such a cost. Governments, he warned, must cease borrowing and keep their expenditures within their powers of taxation; both individuals and governments must spend less on things not absolutely necessary and, he added, "we all must work harder to produce the normal supply of all the commodities useful in life."

HUDSON BAY TO BE SURVEYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A further survey of the James Bay and Hudson's Bay coast line and the country in the extreme north of the Dominion, in view of the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, will be made by the Dominion chief explorer and surveyor, Mr. Blake, who will have full charge of the work, arrived from Chicoutimi, where he will complete outfitting for the great "trek" into the north lands. Mr. Blake has succeeded in making arrangements to have all the men required for his expedition, and will leave Chicoutimi as soon as he has the necessary equipment for his trip. He will follow the Mistassini River and cross the great Mistassini Lake, going thence overland to Hudson's Bay. He will return via the St. Maurice River. It is expected that the exploration of the shores of the bay, and the trip there and back, will take about 12 months.

ONTARIO'S NEW GAME OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—In order to secure a more adequate enforcement of the game and fishery laws, the Government of the Province of Ontario will dismiss its 210 part-time game and fisheries employees and will appoint 45 permanent officials, who will give their whole time to the department. In the opinion of The Hon. F. C. Biggs, Minister of Public Works, "the part-time system is neither adequate nor satisfactory." The salaries of the 210 incumbents amounted to about \$100,000 a year.

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MINNEAPOLISTHE CAPITAL OF
FINLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

With no historical background, and with only 100 years of rapid growth, Helsinki might easily have become a colorless, provincial parvenu town. Yet, though comprising a relatively

round by a veranda, from which a superb view meets the eye. There are many such restaurants in and outside Helsinki, where meals at fresco are greatly patronized. Two especially, in the center of the town, seem always full, and have quite first-rate orchestras, playing most of the day, and they play real music, too, not sentimental, cheap rubbish. The Finns are among the most music-loving nations in the world.

Society also holds its concerts. At the fine Finnish theater there is always a good native opera season, and Italian opera companies have found it worth their while to spend a whole winter in Helsinki.

The manner of living in Helsinki, before the events of the last few years, was very gay and light-hearted. People were extremely hospitable and entertained lavishly. Amusements were a real relaxation after a hard

movements all over Europe. Painting and sculpture are of comparatively recent development, but enthusiastically embraced and stimulated by first-rate university lectures on the history of art, and practical tuition at the Academy of Art. There is a distinct national school of painting.

The spacious streets, fine parks, and piazzas are full of life, more so in the winter than in the hot summer, when bathing, rowing, sailing, and tennis



Helsinki, showing the southern harbor

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Central News, London

small area, and counting barely over 200,000 inhabitants, Helsinki is decidedly the air of a capital.

The beauty of Helsinki consists mostly in its magnificent situation and lovely surroundings; its importance in its highly intellectual and artistic life. The very reason of its existence was an intellectual and political one, at least since it became the capital in 1812. Until then it was more or less the same miserable little town which the Swedish King Gustav Wasa founded in 1550, with the idea of making it into a dumping ground for the Baltic Sea commerce. He ordered this place to be called Helsinki, since it was situated in the Province of Helsinki and near a forss, or waterfall, of the same name.

A few hundred years afterward, it attained the rank of third biggest town in Finland, and its 500 inhabitants had commercial intercourse with Lybeck, Reval, Rostock, and Holland and Scotland, whence quite a number of settlers had come. Even at the present day, the local commerce is chiefly in the hands of foreigners, and takes a minor position in the life of this university town.

Three Natural Harbors
Helsinki lies on a rocky peninsula, and has three splendid natural harbors. They are guarded by an outer ridge of granite cliffs where, at one point, nature has cut a cleft between two bare walls of rock, just wide enough to allow the passing of one ship. This Key of the North, as it is called, forms the only entrance and exit to the inner basin, which is so immense that it could easily hold the combined navies of the world. Hundreds of rocky and forest-clad islands are dotted about, the summer villas of the townspeople peeping through the trees. Everywhere one sees boats, steamers, steam-launches, and motorboats, plying between the islands, lying near the town, as well as innumerable rowing-boats.

A most enchanting summer restaurant, built on the summit of a solitary sea-bound rock, lies near the flotilla of the Yacht Club. It is inclosed all

day's work. And men and women of all classes worked; the species called "society-woman" was unknown in Finland.

Center of Society

Society centers round the university circles, and is usually of a rich, intellectual character. The two national theaters and a small summer theater are well managed, and keep the public in touch with dramatic

are in full swing. During the winter, when the harbor is icebound, on five skating rinks, all surrounded with a belt of fir trees let into a wake, hewn round the rink, skaters enjoy themselves to the music of an orchestra.

Ice skating, skate-sailing, tobogganing, skiing, and sledge parties shorten pleasantly what otherwise would be an unendurably long winter in this out-of-the-way town of the north.

When the war broke out, the newspapers say, the majority of the Turkish Cabinet was friendly to the entente. The war party, however, began attempts to persuade a sufficient number of ministers that Turkey should acquire the Goben to take the place of Turkish ships which had been requisitioned by England. Objection was made that the Goben, which had arrived here after fleeing from allied warships in the Mediterranean, would attack Russian vessels while under Turkish colors, but Enver Pasha declared the commander of the cruiser had pledged himself not to make any such attack. In reply to this assurance Djavid Bey, then Finance Minister, remarked the admiral would be "more likely" to stand by his word than the German War Lord.

CRIMINAL ANARCHY CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The grand jury of Kings County has indicted four men on the charge of criminal anarchy who admitted that they were members of the Communist Party.

1851

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1920

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Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Saturday

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Women's Wool Jersey Sport Skirts, assorted heather mixtures.....\$10.75	10 Misses' High Grade Model Coats and Wraps.....\$65.00	Men's Toggles, blue, green and brown.....75c	Kennerly Rag Rugs.....\$12.50
Women's Dress Tailored Sport Hats, velvet, batista plush and velour.....\$2.50	Misses' All Wool Plaid Skirts, sport models.....\$10.50	Men's Soft Felt Hats, brown and green.....\$4.50	Size 9x12.....\$12.50
Women's Fur Hats and Fur Combinations.....\$5.00	Misses' All Wool Men's Wear Serge Skirts.....\$9.75	Men's Winter Weight Union Suits, sample sizes.....\$3.65	Size 10x12.....\$12.50
Flowers for hats, high grade, broken assortments.....\$2.50	Old Lot of Girls' Party and Serge Dresses.....\$15.00	Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, high grade irregulars.....\$2.85	Steel Snow Shovels.....\$5.00
Straw Hat Braid.....\$3.00	Old Lot of Girls' Wash Dresses.....\$2.50	Men's Winter Weight Union Suits, sample sizes.....\$2.35	Apple Parers.....\$5.00
Women's Fur Hats, ready lined.....\$5.00	Girls' Coats, all wool cheviot, sizes 6 to 10 years.....\$15.00	Men's Heavy Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers.....\$2.75	Wood Axes, high grade.....\$1.00
Feather Bands and Brims.....\$5.00	Babies' Bath Robes, dark colors, 2-year size only.....\$1.35	Youths' Overcoats, including belted all round and belted waistline models.....\$2.50	Wood Saws, best quality.....\$1.25
Women's Zephyr Sweaters, odd shades.....\$5.00	Babies' Bath Robes, dark colors, 2-year size only.....\$1.35	Youths' Suits, waistline and plain models.....\$11.50	Waxene Floor Oil, one half gallon size.....\$1.10
Women's Silk Scarfs, all colors.....\$10.50	Children's Light Blue Knit Sweaters, coat style.....\$2.00	Youths' Overcoats, belted back, models.....\$10.50	Futz Cream Metal Polish, one of the old, best and best.....\$4.50
Women's Angora Scarfs, 3 colors.....\$7.50	Misses' Boots, sizes 11 1/2 to 2.....\$4.95	45-Inch Imported Batiste Flouncings, yard.....\$20.50	Ammonia, quart size.....\$2.50
Women's Sweaters, odd lot.....\$7.50	Growing Girls' Boots, broken sizes, 4 to 6.....\$7.75	15-Inch Imported Flouncings, very desirable for coat covers, yard.....\$5.00	Saxil Finish.....\$1.00
Women's Clifton Taffeta and Jersey Petticoats.....\$6.50	Girls' Drawers, embroidery or plain.....\$4.50	Imported and Domestic Edges, embroidered on good quality cambric and nainsook, yard.....\$1.50	Chinese gram, round and square.....\$5.00
Women's Fancy Evening Petticoats.....\$12.50	Girls' Drawers Combinations.....\$2.95	36-Inch Longcloth, 10 yards to a piece.....\$5.00	Hampers, Chinese gram, round and square.....\$6.50
Collars of Organdie and Net, assorted styles, lace trimmed.....\$7.50	Children's Flannelette Sleeping Gowns.....\$5.00	36-Inch Fine Sheer White Voile, a yard.....\$3.00	Hampers, Chinese gram, round and square.....\$6.50
Net Gimpes, with fine hand embroidery, square, V and high necks.....\$3.50	Boys' Wool Sweaters, V neck.....\$3.75	36-Inch Pearl Lustre Lawn, a yard.....\$3.00	Hampers, Chinese gram, round and square.....\$6.50
French Evening Scarfs, fancy printed, Crepe de Chine, direct imports.....\$7.50	Boys' White Laundered Shirts.....\$1.00	36-Inch Mercerized Gabardine, a yard.....\$3.00	Splint Wards Baskets, colored, office size.....\$7.50
French Marabou Capes, hand made, very superior quality, some combined with ermine, dark brown.....\$17.50	Boys' Cotton Pajamas, 1-piece.....\$1.00	36-Inch Mercerized Gabardine, a yard.....\$3.00	White Stone Cemetery granite designs.....\$1.00
Women's Bolts, black patent leather and colonial kid.....\$7.50	Children's Old Hats.....\$3.95	36-Inch Mercerized Gabardine, a yard.....\$3.00	Gold Plated Cuff Links.....\$1.00
Women's Avona Corsets, for short full figure, white only.....\$4.00	Children's Felt Hats.....\$7.00	36-Inch Mercerized Gabardine, a yard.....\$3.00	Gold Lingerie Clasp, satin finish.....\$1.00
Women's Warner Rust Proof Corsets, white only.....\$1.00	Children's Rubber Hats.....\$6.00	36-Inch Mercerized Gabardine, a yard.....\$3.00	White Coral Graduated Beads.....\$1.00
Women's Gossard and Modart Front Lace Corsets.....\$8.95	Children's Vests and Pants, broken sizes.....\$6.00	36-Inch Mercerized Gabardine, a yard.....\$3.00	Colored Pictures in gilt frames.....\$1.00
Women's Avona Corsets, pink centil, low bust models, sizes 20 to 30.....\$1.50	Boys' Union Suits, broken lots.....\$1.25	36-Inch Mercerized Gabardine, a yard.....\$3.00	French Prints in gilt frames.....\$1.00
Women's Rust Corsets, pink, hooked in back.....\$3.00	36-Inch Colored Outing Flannel.....\$3.00	36-Inch Mercerized Gabardine, a yard.....\$3.00	Mirrors, in fancy frames, upright and landscape shapes.....\$1.00
	36-Inch Bleached Domet Flannel.....\$3.00	36-Inch Mercerized Gabardine, a yard.....\$3.00	Pictures in a variety of subjects.....\$1.00
	37-Inch White Flannel.....\$5.00	36-Inch Mercerized Gabardine, a yard.....\$3.00	Canvas Covered Steamer Trunk, heavy brass hardware.....\$15.00

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BRITISH PLANS FOR LABOR CONCILIATION

Industrial Courts Act Designed to Fit in With Existing Arbitration Methods for Bringing Employers and Men Together

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is now possible to fill in the details as to how the Industrial Courts Act will fit into the arrangements which already exist for dealing with the demands of employers and their workpeople, and their efforts to avoid open rupture until every avenue of negotiation has been searched. Since the armistice, wages questions and trade disputes have revealed three main points which strongly call for correction, all of which it is the intention of the promoters of the Industrial Courts Act to remedy by that measure.

The first point emphasizes the fact that the object of the Wages (Temporary) Regulation Acts of 1918 and 1919 has failed to affect a number of trades. The union side of the demand for the extension of the 1918 act, particularly the engineering and allied trades, have taken every ounce of advantage which that act offered, but there are others, possibly because of lack of organization, for whom much can still be done in formulating arrangements for establishing wages on a permanent basis.

In the second place, the need for a permanent arbitration tribunal, on the lines proposed in a previous article in The Christian Science Monitor, for supplementing existing conciliation machinery, such as might arise under the Whitley Council schemes, for instance, has been increasingly felt as the result of the experience gained in the actual application of these schemes.

Public Demands Publicity

Thirdly, it has been made abundantly clear that the public wants to know all there is to know of the merits or demerits of a dispute during the whole process of negotiation, before a rupture occurs and not as at present only when open rupture has resulted in the men walking the streets. Public opinion expressed its indignation in no uncertain manner during the railway strike at the way in which the negotiations had been carried through; the temper of the community who found itself unable to go to and from business was not softened upon being informed that discussions had been going on for nearly a year.

Arising out of the first point, although the main features of the Wages (Temporary) Regulations Acts are retained, important modifications have been introduced. Provision is made for the payment by employers of not less than the prescribed rates of wages to particular classes of workpeople in particular districts, or, alternately, rates which have been substituted for those prescribed by an award of the Interim Court of Arbitration, an agreement or settlement approved by the Minister of Labor, or an order issued by the Minister extending the scope of an award. These rates still have statutory sanction, and the local munitions tribunals still have judicial power to enforce them.

Non-Federated Employers

It will be seen that this provision is retained as a leveling up process, to give the trades which have not yet established their prescribed rates an opportunity for recovering lost ground. But the question of new rates, higher prescribed rates, becomes, as in the past, a matter for negotiation between employers and the unions. Neither side can force the other into arbitration, and in the event of both sides agreeing to submit their difference to the Industrial Court, the decision of that body depends entirely upon a moral obligation for acceptance. At first glance this looks uncommonly like the procedure that has worked out so well during the last few years.

But there is this difference. It is safe to assume that two sides having agreed to arbitration they will loyally accept the verdict. Generally speaking this would mean a trade union or a federation of trade unions on the one hand, and the employers' federation on the other. Now all the federated employers will, say if the award grants an increase, pay out accordingly. But the non-federated employers, generally speaking, will refuse to accept an award on the ground that they were not parties to the application.

What this means to the trade unions will be gathered from the fact that out of over 1100 engineering firms in the London district, not more than 60 are affiliated to the London and District Association of Engineering Employers, which means that the trade unions are put to no end of trouble, worry, and inconvenience in getting the remainder to adopt the new rates or changed conditions.

Composition of Court

Before the passing of the Industrial Courts Act modified the policy embodied in the Wages Regulations Act, an award by the Interim Court of Arbitration operated automatically among federated and non-federated employers alike on a given date. The new Industrial Court will, therefore, after the temporary need for the stabilization of wages has ceased, exist exclusively as a permanent supplement to the existing machinery for conciliation and arbitration. Reference to it can only be made with the consent of both parties and after the ordinary normal channels of negotiation and discussion have failed to reach a settlement.

The composition of the court itself has already been settled, although it may be augmented later in accordance with a pledge given to J. R. Clynes in the House of Commons, that a representative of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers should also

be appointed. There is a chairman, two representatives of employers and two representatives of labor, the two last named being a former general secretary of the Boilermakers' Society and a member of the executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. In addition there is to be a panel of employers and trade union representatives covering practically the whole of the country's industrial activity, from among whom the workers on the one hand and the employers on the other can select a representative.

Plan Provides Many Avenues

Again, the parties to the arbitration can decide whether the case shall be heard by the two gentlemen drawn from the panel sitting under an independent chairman, or whether they shall sit as assessors with the members of the Arbitration Court itself. The arrangement appears to be a free and easy method and should be successful, for it has all the elements of success, and gives to the aggrieved parties, in addition to a wide selection of assessors, a number of methods as to how the court should be constituted.

There remains the third point, which gives to the Minister of Labor power to investigate the matters in dispute, with a view to placing before the members of both houses of Parliament the necessary information upon which judgment can be formed in those cases not submitted to arbitration. In such cases the minister need not wait until a strike actually exists, but is free to take action where a strike is apprehended. A court can be set up without the consent of either parties, but the court has the power to summon both sides to give evidence. As the function of the court is one of simple inquiry for the purpose of publicity, it can issue a report, but it cannot give an award. It can, however, express an opinion on the merits of a dispute, it can emphasize the aggravating features, thereby giving the general public a better opportunity for forming judgment than it has ever had before.

AUSTRALIA'S FIFTEEN ECONOMIC POINTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Employers' Federation has issued its annual report. It states that strikes during the last six years represented a loss in wages of £5,000,000, and in production of £10,000,000. The strikes numbered 2153. Of these 1411 were in New South Wales and 742 in the other states. Of the 602,716 workers involved, 458,370 were citizens of New South Wales.

Mr. W. Brooks, in his presidential address to the federation, enumerated, as under, 15 points of social economy which he considered axiomatic and inescapable:

1. Under any economic or industrial system, men and women must inevitably continue to work for wages.
2. Some workers must always be paid more wages than other workers, either owing to special ability or the class of work performed.
3. No worker can continuously be paid wages that he does not earn.
4. The value of the work must be controlled by the salable value of the articles produced.
5. In order to promote industrial development and provide work, the nation must continue to depend upon its intellectual citizens.
6. The community or nation that develops most brain power and inventive genius will be the most prosperous, and brain must inevitably command more reward than mere manual labor.
7. The cost of living is governed by the cost of production, both in regard to primary products and secondary manufactures.
8. Shorter hours of work must increase the cost of all articles, including food and clothing.
9. The maximum output in the hours worked will result in cheapening the article produced, as the cost of production inevitably governs the selling price.
10. Capitalism (or the accumulation of wealth) can never be abolished, for some men will always earn and save more money than other men.
11. Private enterprise involves not only the control of established businesses, but also the risking of capital and personal effort in the promotion and establishment of new industrial enterprises.
12. The community cannot expect cheap bread, meat, and other foods at the expense of the farmer and grazier.
13. The only possible way for workers to secure a substantial increase in wages without a corresponding increase in cost of living, is by increasing output.
14. Men and women in a free country cannot be prevented from saving money and acquiring property.
15. Without hope of profit there would be less industrial development, less employment, lower wages, and higher cost of living.

But there is this difference. It is safe to assume that two sides having agreed to arbitration they will loyally accept the verdict. Generally speaking this would mean a trade union or a federation of trade unions on the one hand, and the employers' federation on the other. Now all the federated employers will, say if the award grants an increase, pay out accordingly. But the non-federated employers, generally speaking, will refuse to accept an award on the ground that they were not parties to the application.

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SPAIN DISCUSSES JUNTAS OF DEFENSE

Resolution in Chamber to Declare Military Juntas to Be "Constitutionally Illegal" Is Lost by 72 Votes to 11

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the position of the juntas of defense, whether they are constitutionally legal or not—a debate of the utmost importance to the country, although there were doubts in some quarters about the Premier's wisdom in provoking it at this stage—was one of the most interesting discussions that has taken place in the Cortes for a long time, and it attracted the greatest attention.

It was opened on the motion of Marcelino Domingo, the Barcelona Republican, "that the Chamber declares the juntas of defense of the army to be constitutionally illegal." He said that the military juntas constituted one of the transcendental problems of the time. They were not like an abnormal organization in a normal society, but like an abnormal organization within a society which was functioning abnormally. To say—as the Minister of War had proposed—that they did not exist, or that they possessed merely a technical character, was to aggravate the evil arising from their existence, because to say such a thing from the ministerial seats was to give the impression that public authority was not strong enough to face this grave question.

Anarchical and Unconstitutional

So, said Marcelino Domingo, the juntas continued in their anarchical and unconstitutional attitude. They were not authorized by any constitutional precept. On the contrary there were various precepts definitely against them. Also punishments were specified in the military code for those who formed such organizations. In the penal code there were similar provisions, and finally, in the recently approved law of military reforms, they were also condemned. He and his partisans were not unconditional sup-

porters of the present constitution, for they believed it ought to be reformed, but they supported it because it did act as a guarantee. They were not afraid that the juntas would be directed against the constitution, but that when they tried to do the most good they might do the most evil. If they represented a large weight of public opinion they might accomplish something which, although it might be contrary to the constitution, might yet be of great historical interest and value, but the juntas were disposed to put themselves before the state without overthrowing it, and they had given the impression that in this situation they could do nothing strong or valuable.

The national indiscipline to which the military indiscipline gave rise must also be considered. Neither in England nor in Switzerland were movements of that kind tolerated. The indiscipline of the military section was the indiscipline of the whole country, and there was the feeling that public authority was unserviceable and that it could only be made to work by force.

Illegal Syndicates Tolerated

Other organizations of a syndicalist character resulted from the military juntas. He and his partisans did not condemn those others; what they condemned was the syndicalism of organizations, like the army, which could not be syndicated because they were what the state had established for the country's defense. Thus it came about that the public authorities now tolerated the illegal syndicates and proceeded against the legal ones, and so, in Barcelona, they had seen the monstrous case of the captain-general of Catalonia availing himself of the illegal syndication of the officers as a junta to destroy the legal syndicates.

Then this keen deputy of Barcelona sketched some of the results that followed upon the formation of the juntas in 1917. Through their intervention, he said, Parliament had been closed and the Cortes had been dissolved, the chief of the state usurping one of its highest prerogatives. The reference here, of course, was to the events of last spring, the resignation of the Romanones government and the Maura régime that followed. Juntas Authorized

The Minister of War thanked Marcel Domingo for bringing up the subject.

He said the juntas came into existence with the applause of public opinion, and that they had been authorized and recognized by the various governments, but he denied that they had exercised any influence on any authority. Then he proceeded to dip into history, mentioning various liberties Spain owed to its army. He thought it would have been better if the resolution had begun something in this way: "The military juntas of defense, not answering to the objects for which they were authorized . . ." and then it could be continued as desired. However, whatever Parliament decreed he would have done, being sure it would be most advantageous to the country, the army, and Parliament.

The then Premier, Sanchez de Toca, said that the government left the debate open. As for the juntas all those formed in accordance with Article I of the regulations were legal; if there were any formed apart from that regulation then, as Antonio Maura had said, they would be "inexorably extirpated."

Government's Attitude Criticized

A number of speeches followed in which there was strong criticism of the government's attitude in not coming forward with a lead. First among those who expressed their disapproval in this matter was the Count de Romanones, who said that it was absurd that they should settle such a grave matter upon a mere incidental proposition. The Minister of War had no right to come to the Chamber in the circumstances without declaring his opinion. Cambó, the Regionalist leader, and others expressed themselves in the same sense. From this point, however, the debate led to strong speeches of attack upon or defense of the juntas. The latter indeed was slight, the leaders of the Right preferring, apparently to listen rather than to speak. Rodriguez Viguri was one of the

few who took the part of the juntas and said he considered them legal. On the other hand, practically all the leaders of the Left insisted upon their illegality. Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, who in this crisis has again been talked of as a possible premier, said they were not nor could then be legal, and the military party themselves recognized in their private conversations that they moved in an atmosphere of secrecy. Mr. la Cierva had said that the country had received them in the first instance with great sympathy, but he could not agree with that. Perhaps unconsciously on the part of the juntas, the politicians had taken advantage of them, and some had made them footstools for their ambitions. There was a politician who at a meeting at which the King was present described the juntas as providential.

Sovereignty of Parliament

At the finish of his speech, Mr. Alvarez proposed a modification of the resolution to the effect that the Chamber declared the juntas illegal, but trusted that with the good wishes of the authorities and the patriotism of the army a constitutional solution would be formed which, while recognizing legitimate ambitions, also recognized that all authority was vested in the sovereignty of Parliament.

The Count de Romanones was another who said that the juntas of defense were not and could not be legal, and he was led to make some references to the events of last spring when his government resigned because of their intervention. They had delivered to the Minister of War a document entitled "Intervention of the army in social problems." He had had no option in such circumstances but to resign. At that moment, however, the Barcelona strike broke out and his duty necessitated his retaining office, but he had given it up as soon as possible afterward, intimating at the same time that he would not return to form part of any government while the juntas were in existence.

At the end of the debate the motion put forward by Marcel Domingo was rejected by 72 votes to 11, the majority of the deputies leaving their places in the Chamber when the voting commenced.

NEW ANGLO-BATAVIAN SOCIETY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

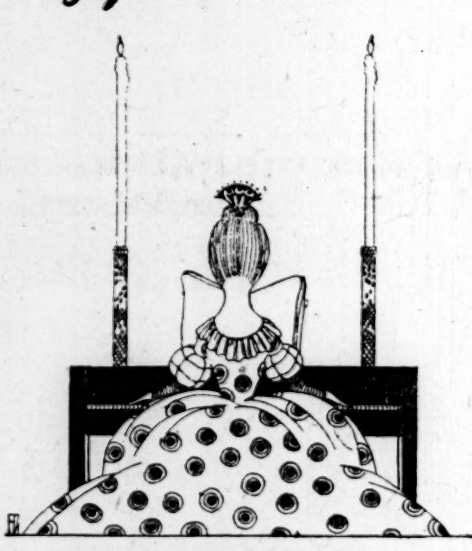
THE HAGUE, Holland.—Dr. F. Roosegaarde Bisschop announces that, after the London Machinery, Shipping, and Engineering Exhibition was held at Olympia, he took the initiative for the foundation in London of the Anglo-Batavian Society. The invitations issued met with considerable success. Amongst those who accepted the post of vice-president were Lord Weardale, Lord Claude Hamilton, and Sir Alan Johnstone. The society will be conducted along the lines of the Anglo-American Pilgrims Club, with a limited number of members. Branches are to be established in other countries.

LONDON'S NEW SHIPPING BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is now common knowledge in the seafaring community, that a joint industrial council, founded on the same lines as the Whitley scheme, has been established for the shipping community, and the first meeting of the new board took place recently at the Merchants' Hall, St. Mary Axe, London, where the principal business transacted was the selection of the chairman, the committees of management, and the appointment of a general secretary. Arrangements were also made to adopt the machinery of the old board, and to decide when the new council would commence its functions.

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Women's Black Russia Calf Lace Boot, perforated wing cap; all sizes. Triple A to D. Replacement value \$19.00. Now	9.85	Men's Plain Toe Boot in Dark Brown Genuine Cordovan (broken sizes). Replacement value \$15.00. Now	11.00
Women's Gray Buck Oxford. Replacement val. \$18.00. Now	11.00	Men's Black Lace Boot, young men's model. Replacement value \$12.00. Now	8.50
Women's Tan Grain Leather Storm Boot, all sizes. Replacement value \$18.00. Now	11.85	Men's Tan Lace Boot, young men's model (broken sizes). Replacement value \$14.00. Now	9.00
Women's Black and Dark Brown Russia Calf, Perforated Wing Cap Low Shoe; all sizes, Triple A to D. Replacement value \$14.00. Now	11.85	Men's Patent Leather Button Boot. Replacement value \$20.00. Now	15.00
Women's Black Buck Full Louis Heel Dress Boot. Replacement value \$20.00. Now	12.50	Misses and Children	
Women's Tan Russia Calf Lace Boot. Replacement value \$20.00. Now	14.00	Misses' and Children's Tan Calfskin Lace Boots, plastic last; sizes 11 to 2. Replacement value \$10.00. Now	
Women's Black and Tan Russia Calf, Very High Grade Lace Walking Boot; all sizes. Replacement value \$22.00. Now	17.00	Growing Girls' Black Calf, Gray Top Lace Boot and Tan Calfskin Boot, with sand color cloth top; medium toe and heel. Replacement value \$13.00. Now	
		Misses' Tan Calfskin Oxford, sizes 11 to 2. Plastic last. Replacement value \$9.00. Now	
		5.50	

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SIDELIGHTS ON THE UNREST IN EGYPT

Small Clique of Extremists Has Sought to Reinstall Eastern Autocracy Stimulated by Turkey's Possible Dissolution

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt.—As a result of the recent definition of British policy in Egypt, announced by Lord Allenby and confirmed by the home government in Parliament, a remarkable cooling down of popular feeling, lately so inflamed by the fervid propaganda of the extremists, has been evidenced. That those who have urged for many months past the essential need of a firm policy in dealing with unrest were justified in their views is being fully proved by recent developments.

To many who have taken the trouble to look below the surface, it has been very evident that the unrest of the last 12 months has been due to the activity of a comparatively small clique of extremists who, with great astuteness, have made use of several favorable circumstances to further their ends. Among these circumstances are the general unrest in all political, social and religious questions now sweeping the world, the blunders in the internal and external administration of Egypt due in a large measure to the pre-occupation of the British authorities during the war, though ignorance of Egyptian matters and manners, unfortunately, has not been lacking, the discontent among several of the younger educated men who have not yet grasped that qualification for the higher posts depends primarily upon character rather than on technical proficiency, and the inertia of eastern lassitude which suddenly resents the stir of progress impelled by certain world events.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the object of this clique is to reinstall eastern autocracy in Egypt, and the effort has become all the more active as it is seen that Turkey, hitherto the bulwark of such autocracy, is on her way to dissolution, while Persia has joined the school of western thought through her acceptance of Great Britain as her protector, and Arabia is evidently still so divided into opposing tribes that concerted action in that quarter is improbable.

A Sporadic Movement

In March last the extremists came as near success as they ever will come, so the writer believes, for it was then that they managed to stir the usually peaceful and industrious fellah, or cultivator, to deeds which bore the stamp of fanaticism, certainly racial, if not largely religious. It is interesting to note, however, that in certain districts, where either extremist influence was strongest or where brigandage was more or less prevalent, the outbreaks were particularly violent, while other districts were comparatively quiet. This fact shows that even then the movement was sporadic rather than generally spontaneous. Since then the fellah has become convinced that playing with fire at the call of the intellectuals is not a profitable game and thus the clique could in the recent disturbances raise feeling only in the big towns, especially in Alexandria and Cairo. Those traveling recently in the country districts have met with no disrespect. On the contrary, as far as the writer's experience goes, there has been much evidence of friendliness on the part of the country people.

From what the native press, which during the most violent period, with but one or two exceptions, was entirely extremist, would give one to believe, the whole of Egypt is unanimously supporting the Nationalists—a pretension which is very far from the truth. The greatest emphasis must be given to the fact that eleven-twelfths of the country is composed of fellahs, naturally peaceful folk, who are so devoted to their lands and crops that they have little thought for extreme matters provided the local government, including the provision for sufficient irrigation and drainage, proceeds smoothly. That they can be stirred was shown by the March disorders, but that they are now at one with the extremists is a gross misstatement of the actual facts. Rather through their comparative simplicity of character have they in the past allowed the educated classes to do the political thinking, and this passive acquiescence, together with the din of Nationalist clamor, has given even high officials who do not happen to mix freely with the fellahs a false impression of the actual sentiments of the majority.

Nationalism Stronger in Towns

Turning to the town inhabitants, it is but natural that the proportion of Nationalist supporters should be much larger than in the country districts, where the people are largely illiterate. But even in the towns the recent demonstrations, so largely advertised, gave the onlooker an impression of hollowness and futility. These occasions were largely seized upon by the gutter-snipes and riff-raff as opportunities for being disorderly, and for stone-throwing at their own countrymen, the native police, simply because they were endeavoring to keep order, for pillaging shops because stealing appealed to them, and for attacking Jews because they disliked them. Surely their cries of "Long live independence" meant nothing but "Long live license." The more orderly demonstrations were composed largely of students and schoolboys ranging down to infants of six or seven years old. What could their parrot-like reiteration of Nationalist slogans in well concerted chorus mean but that they

were repeating a lesson in true eastern style, the system which teaches by droning repetitions? A grave responsibility rests on those who taught them this dangerous way of taking a holiday from school.

Now while, as has been stated above, the original and active organizers of the Nationalist movement consist of a clique working for their own ends, it must be remembered that among many ardent supporters of the claim of complete independence are several sincere Egyptians whose principal fault has been a lack of balance or sense of discrimination between the false and the true patriotism. With the diminution of the emotional influence which has been affecting them to a greater degree than most would care to admit, it is hoped that from such Nationalists much excellent material can be found for the purpose of developing a capacity for self-government in the country.

Distorted Sense of Patriotism

At this stage, however, it should be frankly admitted that the Egyptian has a most distorted sense of what constitutes patriotism. For instance, many ardent Nationalists will candidly admit that if they were masters they would certainly reintroduce the corbush or lash in order to govern the masses, perhaps a congenial occupation for the would-be taskmaster, but an unpleasant outlook for the masses. Yet patriotism is the unselfish love of country or devotion to the good and well-being of the masses. Here, then, is the basis of an education in true nationalism of which the country is in such urgent need. By exposing the falsity of the recent counterfeit and thus shattering its influence, by substituting in its stead an ideal of patriotism based on the idea of mutual service and educating the people little by little toward grasping it through systematic teaching in the schools, the encouragement of cooperation in the villages, the organization of local village and town councils which will have scope for increasing their responsibilities, in short, through inducing the people to think for themselves and to think of others, a nationalism will be developed on such a sound foundation that its claims for independence will be universally recognized and admitted because they will be essentially and therefore irresistibly right.

PILGRIM FATHERS TERCENTENARY PLANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—A few weeks ago, Prof. Rendel Harris, of Manchester, visited Holland in his capacity of chairman of the committee of free churches which has been formed in England to commemorate the fact that 1920 will be the tercentenary of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers to the New World in the Mayflower. On this occasion, the professor delivered a speech in the great auditorium at Leyden, in the course of which he gave some details concerning the plans which were being made to commemorate the event in England. A few days before, he had had a conference with the executive committee for Holland, of which Prof. Pyper is chairman, and Dr. D. Plooy, secretary.

A member of the executive committee for the Netherlands proposes to visit the United States shortly in order to make the arrangements for the Dutch celebrations. Thus Great Britain, Holland, and America have joined hands in order to make the celebration of Pilgrim Fathers Tercentenary a brilliant success. Although final plans have not been formulated for the festivities in this country so far, a preliminary program has been arranged. The present arrangements are that on August 30, 1920, the delegates are to be received in the Leyden Academy; at this reception it is expected that the chairman of the Netherlands Committee, Dr. Rendel Harris, an American delegate, and, if possible, Viscount Bryce, will speak. In the afternoon there will be a gathering in the municipal auditorium where one of the British delegates will deliver a lecture on "The Pilgrim Fathers in Holland," while Dr. A. Elkhof will discuss "The Pilgrim Fathers in America." In the evening there will be a reception at the Municipal Building. The festivities are to occupy a full five days.

BRITISH RAILWAY RATES INCREASED

Freight Charges Augmented on Some Articles 100 Per Cent May Reduce Traffic Congestion and Tend to Lower Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Transport has just unobtrusively announced by means of a modest advertisement in the newspapers, the long deferred increase of railway freight rates. This again calls attention to the interestingly complex problem of transport congestion which has been so injurious to the welfare of the business community and the country as a whole. Some indirect effects of this increase of railway rates are worth noting. It is not a mere attempt to make the railways pay, and indeed its precise results remain to be seen. The natural expectation, for example, would be that prices would again rise, but this is by no means certain, for if the new increases play any part in remedying the traffic congestion, which is their chief object, they will tend to lower prices.

The new rates, it should first be noted, involve a very pronounced increase on the existing charges. They are up 100 per cent on small parcels and certain "returned empties" which have been blamed for a considerable part of the congestion. There is a 25 per cent increase in the charges for coal, coke, and patent fuel, besides a flat rate addition of 3d. per ton. The rates for other merchandise are increased 30 per cent, 50 per cent, and 60 per cent, besides various flat rate additions.

Earning Capacity to Be Unimpaired

It is the expectation of the railway directors that the increased rates and charges will remain in force until 18 months after the government control of the railways has ceased, and during this period, the railway companies will apply to Parliament for alterations in their statutory powers, presumably to enable them to stabilize the position created by increased expenditure, on the one hand due to increase of wages and rise in the price of material, and on the other hand to the increased rates now put in operation. In this connection it is to be remembered that the government promised, when it took over the railways during the war, that it would hand them back "unimpaired in net revenue earning capacity."

To understand the real meaning of the above increases it is to be remembered that the congestion of goods at the docks and the inadequacy of the railways to cope with them has constituted a problem which has taxed the government for a long time. It has contributed very materially to the rise in prices and consequently to the prevailing discontent. Moreover, it has tended to become worse. The great ports like Liverpool and London are simply choked with goods.

Rates Kept at Pre-War Level

During the war, railway freight rates were artificially maintained at pre-war level, and this attracted to the railways a great volume of traffic which would normally have been handled by coastwise shipping and other means of transport. This tendency was accentuated by the fact that with the general rise in prices, these other means of transport became more expensive, and in addition, owing to submarine activities, coastwise shipping became much depleted. Following the war imports increased and the railways proved inadequate to cope with them. Storage accommodation became fully utilized and cargoes were dumped upon the wharves under some more or less adequate protection from the weather and left there for an unlimited period.

The government did not see its way to increase railway freights which, if adequate, would have tended to restore the reliance upon coastwise shipping and the use of the smaller ports. Apparently the government considered it could not increase these rates without special legislation and recently it attempted by means of subsidies to revive the coastwise shipping competition with the railways. This was not a conspicuous success, nor was

the effort to remedy the congestion by reliance upon motor transport, a factor on which considerable hopes were reposed as a result of experience during the recent railway strike.

Normal Economic Step Taken

By raising railway freight rates the government has now taken a normal economic step which will revive the use of competitive means of transport. As already mentioned, however, coastwise shipping was severely depleted during the war and this position has been by no means put right since November, 1918. In any case the diversion of goods to the smaller ports by means of coastwise shipping will not solve the whole problem.

As has recently been made clear, there is a great shortage of wagons, and the railway companies maintain that that is not likely to be made good until they know where they stand with the government. Is there to be nationalization or not? The railway companies are afraid to build with the danger of having their property taken over at a price with which they do not agree, and private companies are also afraid to build their own wagons. In addition, the Ministry of Transport and the builders do not see eye to eye on the question of the price at which trucks can be built profitably. Until there are more trucks, the railways will be unable to carry more than they are doing and until they are able to carry more, there will be congestion at the docks and elsewhere and dislocation of business and a persistence in the high level of prices.

VALLEY EXPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The first Mississippi Valley Exposition will be held here March 1-13. Its purpose is to show the people of the valley their resources in the readjustment of world affairs, to bring them in unison for the advancement of their individual interests and those of the region, and to attract world attention to the industries of the Mississippi Valley. The cooperation of the government and of all states in the valley has been assured.

CONDITIONS TODAY IN MIDDLE EUROPE

Tzecho-Slovakia's "Imperialistic Tendencies," Which at First Hampered Allies, Now Absent

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Two express trains run daily from Vienna to Prague. Incidentally, it should be said that the dislike of the Viennese for the Tzechs is mainly racial; but the belief that the deprivation from which Vienna now suffers is due to the unwillingness of Prague to spare a little from her abundance of foodstuffs and coal, has enormously accentuated it. The visitor in Vienna is unconsciously influenced by this feeling, and he goes on to Prague in a mood not of that strictly impartial kind which is so essential to honest investigation. The discomfort and the dirt found in even the best hotels, the aggressiveness of many custom authorities, may also account for the unfavorable impressions many travelers now form during their stay in Prague.

The Prime Minister, V. Tusear, is accessible and affable, and the officials at the Foreign Office show an embarrassing readiness to minister to one's wants. It is easy to see that however bad is the financial situation of Tzecho-Slovakia, there is an abundance of foodstuffs which Vienna has not known for several years.

Value of Tzech Money

The prices reflect fairly accurately the present value of the Tzech crown in the international money market. One Tzech crown is worth about three Austrian crowns and one noticed that the prices of food and clothing were just about a third of those charged in Vienna. The distress, such as one sees it in Austria, is happily absent and the effect upon the people of the feeling that Tzecho-Slovakia shares in the present glory of the allied victory, as

it will share in the material benefits to be derived later from that victory, is very striking.

In the official world and among the people generally there is now a complete absence of those jingo and imperialistic tendencies which a few months ago handicapped the Allies when the problems caused by the collapse of the dual monarchy came up for solution at Paris. The defeat early in the summer of the Tzech troops by the Hungarian Red Guards, the "dear food" rioting which followed, and most of all, the realization that Tzecho-Slovakia cannot lead an isolated life, but must come to some sort of arrangement with the other nations of the old monarchy, have contributed to the change in official and public sentiment just mentioned. The term "Danube Federation" is still unpopular in Prague, but statesmen, among whom is the Prime Minister, clearly realize that the idea expressed by the term is a sound one.

Position of German Bohemia

One must leave Prague and go to German Bohemia to realize the one highly difficult problem which Tzech statesmen have still to solve. German Bohemia as one speedily sees at Bodenbach, one of the industrial centers, by race, language, tradition, and outlook differs fundamentally from Tzecho-Slovakia. The moment, happily enough, is now ripe for effecting a reconciliation. The German Bohemians feel that economically their future is more likely to be assured as part of Tzecho-Slovakia than as part of the bankrupt desolate German Austria. Tact, sympathy, a large measure of self-government within the framework of the Republic, and a share in the abundance of the foodstuffs which the Tzechs have at their disposal; and German Bohemia may readily be reconciled to the destiny which the Peace Conference has traced for her.

In Germany, as in Austria, the breakdown in commercial and economic life has been almost complete, but in the former country at least hopeful signs are apparent. The crisis would seem to have passed, and though the pulse of the fallen giant beats but faintly the forces which make for vitality are at work.

STATE AID URGED FOR BRITISH FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, speaking at Truro, said that the State should come to the aid of farmers who farmed in the national interests rather than in a manner most convenient to themselves. The bill to be introduced next session would embody the real agricultural policy for the country.

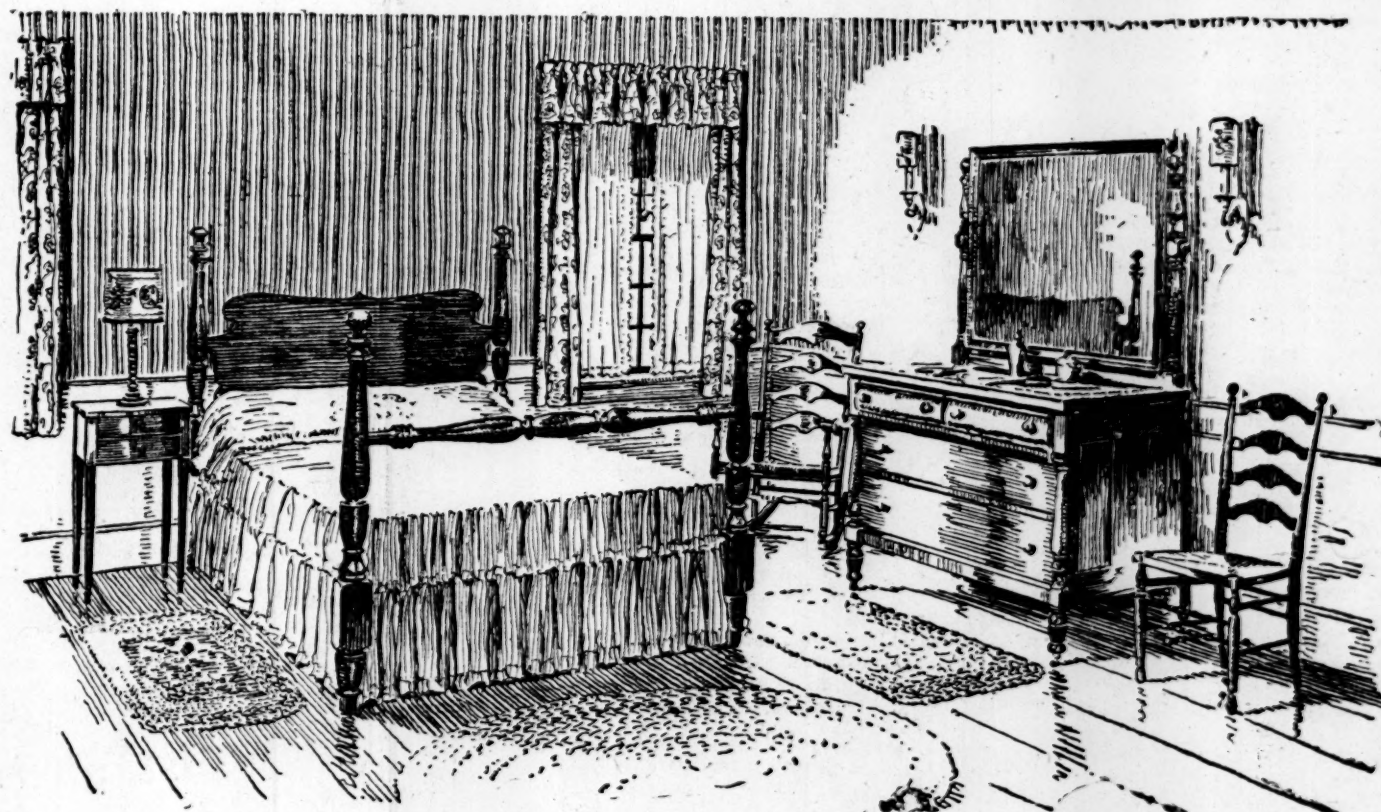
A system of guaranteed prices for cereals would undoubtedly be proposed, different from those of the Corn Production Act, now absolutely inefficient, because prices had not fallen to the extent indicated in that act. The guarantee should not be for a definite short period, but until Parliament otherwise determined. He thought there should be at least four years' notice to determine the guarantee. The amplest compensation should be paid to a tenant farmer unreasonably disturbed, and he also considered that there should be security of capital. The landowner should also be compensated for bad farming; laborers should be guaranteed a decent living wage, and it would be necessary to make the Wages Board permanent.

NATIONALIZATION OF MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Rt. Hon. John Hodge, M. P., former Minister of Pensions, speaking at a Labor meeting at Walsall, on the nationalization of mines, said the government was trying to make it appear that there was nationalization now. He declared there was nothing of the kind. At present there was bureaucratic control, but under nationalization they would have a body of experts for the purpose of running the mines for the benefit of the nation. Regarding the greater production from the mines, Mr. Hodge declared that he believed in it, if it meant more money for the extra amount produced.

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PREPARING AFRICA'S GREAT AIR ROUTE

Intention Is to Organize New Air Track From Cairo to the Cape Into Six Areas, Each Under Supervision of British Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is interesting to note what has been done in the matter of preparing the all-British air route between Cairo and the Cape, now available for traffic, and a short account of which has already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.

In December, 1918, three survey parties, known respectively as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, African survey parties, were dispatched to explore and as far as possible prepare the most suitable air route through Africa. These parties were instructed to get into personal touch and work in conjunction with the administrative authorities in each zone and the happy results of this policy, maintained throughout, have been very marked.

No. 1 party dealt with the section from Cairo to Nimule (Soudan); No. 2 party dealt with the section Nimule to Abercorn (Rhodesia); and No. 3 party dealt with the section Abercorn to Cape Town. Each party, consisting of six officers and a certain number of other ranks, has for the past year been collecting all available information as to its own particular section, and has, with the aid of parties of natives, cleared aerodromes and landing grounds at distances of about 200 miles or less along the route selected.

The Detailed Route

The route follows the Nile from Cairo to Wady Halfa, thence the railway to Sherik, from which place it conforms to the course of the Nile to Khartoum.

From Khartoum the course is to the west of the White Nile to Eleri and then almost due south through the Uganda Protectorate to the northern shore of Lake Victoria. Partly owing to the extremely disturbed nature of the atmosphere above the lake the route skirts it on the eastern side, passes over what was formerly German East Africa to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika and thence crosses northern Rhodesia to Livingstone, whence a southeasterly course is followed to Bulawayo. The next town of importance on the route is Pretoria and so by Johannesburg and Bloemfontein across Cape Colony by Beaufort West to Cape Town.

Aerodromes in Jungle

The preparation of many of the landing grounds has involved a great deal of labor. In places it has been necessary to cut aerodromes out of dense jungle, to fell thousands of trees and dig up their roots, while the soil of innumerable ant hills has had to be removed by hand, being carried in native baskets, as practically no barrows or other equipment were available.

To those unacquainted with this country it will come as a surprise to learn that ant hills are often 25 feet in height and between 35 and 45 feet in diameter. As one cubic yard of ant hill weighs about 2670 pounds, some idea may be gathered of the labor necessary to clear the ground at such a place as, for instance, that at N'dola, in northern Rhodesia, where 700 natives were working from April to August of the past year and roughly 25,000 tons were removed from the ground cleared. Blasting was tried, but was found to be unsuitable.

However, now that the initial work of clearing has been completed, it is not anticipated that the cost of maintenance will be heavy. Native labor is generally abundant and cheap, and it is estimated locally that even in the worst cases, i.e., those of landing grounds situated in the fast-growing bush and forest country, only small annual charges will be incurred.

Land Free of Cost

In practically every case land was provided free of cost or at purely nominal rent by the local administrations who have arranged to guard the stores deposited at the aerodromes and to assist in keeping the aerodromes and landing grounds cleared of bush.

In some cases landing grounds were prepared entirely by such local authorities. For instance, at Serowe, Chief Khama laid out such a ground

at his own expense in order that his district should be linked up with the route. He also rendered considerable assistance in preparing that at Palapwe.

It has been arranged for the survey parties to return shortly, and the intention is to organize the route into six areas, each under the general supervision of a British official.

Nile Journey Not Difficult

The first portion of the journey along the Nile Valley should present no particular difficulties to air traffic. Communications by telegraph, river, and railway are fairly good, and landings can be safely effected, if necessary, at many places apart from the prepared grounds.

In the central zone, however, difficulties are more numerous. Most of this is covered with dense bush and tropical forest, and landings at other than the prepared grounds will be exceedingly dangerous if not impossible. In some parts there is no land transport with the resultant difficulty of procuring the necessary stores at the aerodromes. Moreover, as it is not possible to use cattle, so that, failing the provision of light motor transport—for which special roads would have to be prepared over some sections, native bearers will have to be used for the carriage of stores. The fact that the survey parties have, in the face of such obstacles, completed their work within 12 months is worthy of notice.

For most of the southern section, with the exception of northern Rhodesia, conditions are considerably better. Railway and telegraph facilities are good, and stores can be distributed without much difficulty. Forced landings could be negotiated in many places without serious danger.

Wireless Stations Provided

There are wireless stations at various points within touch of the chain of grounds. Generally speaking, cable and land line communications are good with the exception of those across certain sections such as that between Abercorn and N'dola and others in central Africa, where considerable delay may be experienced.

The total distance by existing methods of communication is 6223 miles, for which 59 to 74½ days would be required. Against this the total flying distance of the aerial route should not exceed 5200 miles as the pilot will stop only at the main stations. Taking 100 miles an hour as fair average flying speed, under favorable conditions, and when the route has become firmly established, only 52 hours' actual flying time would be required to traverse the entire continent or, say about a week, flying eight hours per day.

The survey parties everywhere met with the greatest assistance and co-operation from the various local authorities who evinced the utmost enthusiasm for the project. Such wholehearted assistance has been invaluable, and it is certain that had it not been forthcoming the work could never have progressed as it has done. This cooperation, indeed, has been a most encouraging feature throughout the period of prospecting, and gives a happy prospect for the successful opening of the route.

FUNDS NEEDED FOR EDUCATION IN INDIA

People of India, However, Must Decide Whether They Wish to Pay for Primary Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A paper was recently read before the India section of the Society of Arts by P. J. Hartog, the academic registrar of London University, who was a member of the Calcutta University Commission. The subject of the paper was "Some Problems of Education in India."

Lord Meston, who as Sir James Scorgie Meston, was Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and representative of India at the Imperial War Conference of 1917, was unable to preside, but wrote: "My interest in Indian education is very great, as must be that of anyone who has been associated with the recent administration of India. An enormous amount of valuable work has been done, but we are still on the threshold of the great problems which Mr. Hartog and his colleagues have been endeavoring to solve."

Great National Trust

"It seems to me that the time has come for the establishment of a great national trust, in which the generosity of India and its friends should be mobilized to provide at least some part of the vast funds necessary for wise progress and adequate liberality to our schools and colleges. It would provide a much-needed means by which state aid could be supplemented and private enthusiasm could be enlisted in the directing and influencing of educational progress. I think there is room for such an organization without any conflict with the sphere of the universities or of the government, and it seems to me almost an inevitable concomitant of the coming constitutional changes."

The chair was occupied by Sir William Duke, Permanent Undersecretary for India, who said that even with the present small rate of remuneration and equipment the expense of primary education in India must be enormous. In the end, the people must pay, and in the future, which would begin from that day, it rested upon themselves to decide whether they wished to pay. He trusted they would. It would be increasingly in the future for Indians to decide to what extent they desired the assistance of Englishmen in education. He was certain that there were certain subjects in which Indians would not willingly relinquish the advantage of getting the services of the best of the university men.

Examination System Condemned

Mr. Hartog said that the examination system in India was crushing individuality, and had a sterilizing effect both on teachers and taught. The commission had come to the conclusion, he said, that the vernacular should be used to an increased extent up to the matriculation stage.

Beyond that stage, and especially in the first two years, English should be fully mastered; and it should be used exclusively in the highest stage except in teaching oriental languages. They also proposed that secondary education should be transferred to a new authority—the Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education—to which should be entrusted a substantial measure of control over government secondary and intermediate institutions.

The university stage, said Mr. Hartog, required reform—administrative and educational. Greater autonomy and responsibility should be given to the universities. On the educational side, they proposed the extension of the present two years' post intermediate course to a three years' course, and the introduction of a system of tutorial teaching, especially for art students taking honors, to supplement mass lectures. One of the most important of needs was a strongly organized University Department of Education. At this turning-point in the history of India the part that the Indian universities will play can scarcely be exaggerated.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD EXPENSIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Women interested in reducing the costs of living told members of the Board of Estimate very plainly, at a hearing on terminal markets recently, that unless markets were established soon they would use their ballots at the next election to elect less dilatory officials. They said that under present conditions terminal markets were an emergency measure.

Waterfront improvements to facilitate the receiving and care of perishable foodstuffs were also urged. John J. Dillod, former head of the State Council of Farms and Markets, said that 65 cents out of every dollar paid by consumers for their food went to distributors, and that farmers were so disgusted at this that they were slackening in production.

TOURISTS FLOCK INTO CALIFORNIA

Housing Conditions Serious in Los Angeles—Hotels Filled to Capacity Throughout City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
LOS ANGELES, California.—Southern California, particularly Los Angeles, is enjoying a more prosperous season than ever before. Tourists from every state in the Union have been assembling for the past two months, and each incoming train adds to the number. As a result, the retail stores are doing an extraordinary volume of business.

Every hotel and apartment house is filled to capacity, and as a result rentals have steadily advanced to figures which, in many of the downtown hotels, are from one-third more or double the prices obtained in the summer and early fall. Incoming tourists frequently walk the streets for hours making the rounds of the downtown hotels, their inquiries for accommodation eliciting only negative replies from the clerks and managers. Telegraphic and written requests for reservations many days in advance of arrival have been fruitless.

Before the tourist season opened, housing accommodation was none too plentiful. The building restrictions imposed during the war were chiefly responsible for this condition, and since the signing of the armistice very little building has been undertaken, the general attitude seeming to be one of reluctance to undertake building construction until prices settle. Several large office and store buildings have been erected, but no hotels or apartment houses.

Literally scores of hotels and apartment houses have changed hands within the past few months, at prices considered exceptionally high here. Some of these have changed hands two

and three times within as many months. The amount of holiday mail at the Los Angeles post office this season was unprecedented.

NEW STOCK PERMIT CLAUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California.—A legal check upon the alleged encroachments of the Japanese in California has been devised by the State Commissioner of Corporations, by a new clause, inserted in stock permits, to prevent Asiatics or other aliens from securing agricultural lands through fraud, misrepresentation, or other means, unlawfully. The shares authorized will be issued only upon a sworn statement that a majority of the shares are to be issued only to persons eligible to citizenship.

WATERSHEDS REFORESTED

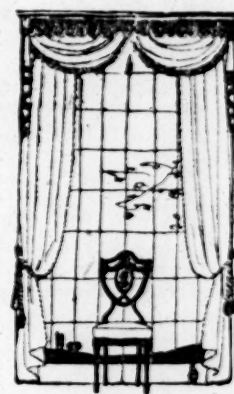
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
LOS ANGELES, California.—Reforestation work in the Sierra Madre Mountains of southern California along the watersheds of the San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers has been

started by the Los Angeles County forestry department, and will be continued all this winter, and during the proper seasons for several succeeding years. The principal, and in fact only purpose of this reforestation work, is not to grow timber for future commercial purposes, but to clothe the slopes of the mountains with trees and shrubbery so that the "cover" will absorb and hold some of the water with which the slopes are drenched during the winter season.

NEW HOME BUILDINGS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California.—Construction of 24 tenements by a stock company on land owned by the city has been proposed as a solution to the rental situation that prevails here. The plan suggests the building of six houses on the four sides of the block in solid construction, with no space between, each house to have two flats, lower and upper, the project to be financed by securing \$2000 stock from each of 50 persons. By building in this way, it is said, the wholesale prices for the necessary materials can be secured.

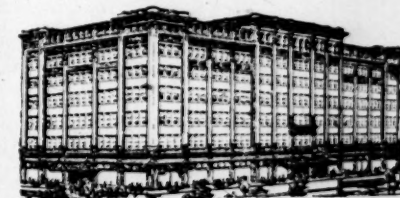
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PACKERS FORCED TO YIELD, IS ASSERTION

Chairman of Federal Trade Commission Says Effect of Decree Depends on Its Execution—Statement by Louis F. Swift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The consent decree placing certain limitations upon their future conduct was "not accepted by the most powerful group in the United States for any reason than that they had to accept it," according to William B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and in a "great measure" its service to the general welfare will lie in its execution and in the way in which it is enforced, obeyed and carried out.

Replying to Mr. Colver's speech, which was delivered before the National Consumers League in Newark, New Jersey, Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., says there is no basis in the charge that "we were forced into our arrangement with the Attorney-General."

"The great meat packers," said Mr. Colver, "protesting their entire innocence and declaring that as 'true American citizens' they are surrendering certain legal rights," agreed to the consent decree. Mr. Colver said he had always thought a true American would die for his rights before he would surrender them.

Only One Phase of Question

The proposed decree was broad, but all this was only one phase of the packer question. The commission believed that competitors had a right to know with whom they competed, buyers from whom they bought, and sellers to whom they sold. A great concern could not properly and as a matter of fair competition create "anonymous manufacturing and trading corporations behind which to conceal its true identity and with which to pose as bogus independents."

The law was plain that said the competitor might not absorb another competitor because such absorption substantially lessened competition and tended to create monopolies, these things making for undue prices and extortions. In the packers' case alone some scores of instances had been found where it appeared that bogus independents were being used and competitors had been absorbed, he declared. Many of these instances had already reached formal proceedings before the commission, others being in preparation, and on these neither the consent decree nor any proposed legislation had any bearing. The decree emphasized and proved beyond doubt the need of legislation, but legislation, not being retroactive, could not cure the wrongdoing of the past.

Mr. Swift's Statement

The consumers' responsibility therefore seemed to be to support such remedial legislation as was indicated as necessary, and to support the vigorous pressing of proceedings as to any apparent violations of the law specifically covered by the consent decree.

Mr. Swift said: "Our idea of a true American is a citizen who demonstrates his willingness to abide by the will and sentiments of the majority of his fellow-citizens in conducting his personal and business affairs. Eventually the public would have come to recognize the soundness of our position, but because of the spirit of unrest and misunderstanding we are glad to make such sacrifices and concessions. We consented to give up certain lines with the distinct understanding that we had done nothing illegal. We are in sympathy with the general aims of the Consumers League, but we feel it is endangering its own usefulness when it sanctions the vicious and sensational method of the Federal Trade Commission and when it indorses radical legislation which would tend to increase prices rather than reduce them."

The High Cost of Living

Mr. Colver, in referring in his address to the high cost of living, said: "The pursuit of the isolated profiteer, the crucifixion of a retailer here and there, or the consideration of a single group of people, offers no real hope for a permanent solution of our difficulties."

"To understand our own troubles and our own problems we must take heed of the sentiments and troubles of the rest of the world. As matters stand now, our export trade is seriously threatened by adverse rates of foreign exchange. The curtailment of export means the curtailment of production here. The curtailment of production here means involuntary idleness, and while over-production might mean perhaps a temporary lowering of the price structure, it would also mean a reduction of the pay rolls which provide the needed money with which to buy necessities. That tends toward a catastrophe, it tends toward panic; it tends toward distress."

"The flow of our goods across the ocean is impeded by weakened foreign exchanges. Since the war began we have loaned to our allies and to friendly neutral countries more than \$10,000,000,000, while buying back an equal amount of our securities held abroad. To continue to extend, through taxation gathered from all of us, further great loans from the United States Treasury to the governments of stricken Europe will only result in still further piling up the mountain of debt and add to the continual interest burden which must be a crushing charge upon foreign exchange."

A Year of Extravagance

"Meantime, 1919 has been a year which we and our children will look back upon with shame. It has been

a year of reckless extravagance and personal expenditures quite aside from the high prices which we have been compelled to pay for the necessities of life. Indeed our own reckless extravagance has been an exceedingly important factor in the creation of the false price structure in our cost of living. Nineteen hundred and nineteen was a year of insane speculation. Hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars have been squandered in speculative ventures commonly called blue sky stock and in stock gambling. Legitimate American business, in need of additional capital for necessary and useful extensions, has found itself in competition with the blue sky flotations and with straight-out gambling.

"During the past few months, our gold reserve has been trickling away by shipments of gold to South and Central America and to the Orient. Every ounce of gold that goes away means a contraction of our own credits and of our own ability to go ahead. We should not be paying in gold for goods imported from South and Central America and the Orient, but we are paying for them in our own goods and thus make two profits on the transaction. South and Central America and the Orient are beginning to take our gold at the rate of \$1,000,000 a day and to spend this gold in Europe for the same commodities which we make and should export, but which can be sold by Europe because of the depreciated exchange, at prices with which we cannot compete. This operation has a direct influence upon our own high cost of living."

MUSIC

The Music of Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the twelfth concert of the present season on January 23. The program was:

D'Indy—Symphony in B flat major No. 2, op. 57.

Beethoven—Concerto for the violin, op. 61.

Fritz Kreisler was the soloist.

D'Indy's symphony has not been played here for a little over 10 years. That a work of such beauty and significance should have been neglected for so long seems a pity. Again Mr. Montoux has given us the opportunity of acquainting ourselves with a work worthy to be ranked with the greatest masterpieces of symphonic literature. He recently performed a like service for us with Chausson's symphony. May he continue in like manner, for our education in modern music, outside Strauss and other Germans, has been sadly neglected. D'Indy's symphony is another evidence of the many-sidedness of the French school. It is of an emotional depth and expressiveness not always found in Saint-Saëns, Debussy, and others among the master Frenchmen; yet it is truly Gallic in its clarity and the logical working-out of its ideas. In this symphony D'Indy seems less restrained, less austere than in many of his other compositions; he seems to show us more of his real self. From the mysterious opening measures, through the moving pages of the adagio, to the sonorous finale, this symphony is one long line of beauty. The orchestration, always brilliant, seems to grow logically from the melodic and harmonic ideas which it clothes, never obstructing their free expression, never meretriciously attracting their attention to itself. A composer rarely climbs to such heights, to such freedom and aptness of expression. The greatness of the work inspired a great rendition of it. The orchestra has seldom played with such abandon and beauty of tone.

Mr. Kreisler's playing of the Beethoven concerto was a fitting aftermath. Only a great master in a great masterpiece could have followed such a piece. The accompaniment to the concerto was uncommonly well played. The pianissimo were of the greatest delicacy and a perfect accord reigned between soloist, conductor, and orchestra.

The Flonzaley Quartet gave their first concert of the season on January 22. The program included Beethoven's quartet op. 135, Smetana's quartet in E minor, and a quartet on Negro themes by Daniel Gregory Mason. The latter is based on Negro folk tunes more or less familiar. It contains much clever writing for the instruments and much skillful harmony and counterpoint. It lacks atmosphere. Not one of the several movements succeeds in establishing a definite mood. Why will not the American composer be content to be simple and clear? Why is he always striving to impress us with the fact that he, too, knows the harmonic tricks of the Modern French and Germans? Why should these effects be dragged in bodily without logical reason? Why cannot he be himself without masquerading in foreign disguise?

There were many moments in the quartet which promised interesting things, notably in the slow movement and the scherzo. If only the composer had been content to let his Negro themes have their say in their own simple and natural way without artificial fixings imported from foreign parts. On January 16 the People's Philharmonic Choir, a newly organized chorus, gave its first concert. The conductor is Frederick W. Wodell, long familiar to Boston concert-goers as the conductor of the People's Choral Union. The present chorus, according to its prospectus, seems to be organized on somewhat similar lines. It is perhaps too soon to speak of the quality of the singing, yet it may be said that the chorus shows promise and that its future development will be watched with interest. In one particular, the Philharmonic Choir differs from similar societies in this city. This is in the policy which is evidently to govern its choice of works to be performed. The plan, as evi-

denced by its first program and the announcement for its second one, is to present a work by an American composer at each concert. This plan deserves all praise and encouragement and might be advantageously followed by other choruses throughout the country. To be sure, the work presented at this concert, Harry Hadley's "The New Earth," cannot be said to be of surpassing merit. It is skillfully made, yet contains little that is distinctive. The performance was hardly one to bring out its beauties. The orchestral portion was reduced to a small number of strings, the wind parts being played on the organ. As the work evidently depends, particularly in the closing number, upon a large orchestra to give it full effect, it suffered accordingly. Nevertheless, it was better to hear it in this form than not to hear it at all, and the society deserves credit for its broad-minded and progressive policy. Of the soloists, Rulon Robison deserves praise for his musically singing of the tenor part and for his finished rendition of Coleridge-Taylor's aria later in the evening.

Reinold Werrenrath gave a song recital on January 17. Mr. Werrenrath is a singer who excites popular admiration. His voice charms by its beauty of tone. Its quality is pleasing. He sang songs which were obvious in their appeal and sang them as in all probability they should be sung, yet to a listener desirous of finding something distinctive in each interpretation, his readings seemed somewhat lacking in variety. A group of songs by Grieg, neglected of late, was interesting.

Fritz Kreisler played on January 18 as he has rarely played here before. The program included Mozart's concerto in D major, Bach's sonata in G minor for violin alone, and smaller pieces. Such playing of Bach and Mozart is masterly. There are some who pretend that Mozart's concertos are works which belong to the classroom, useful for the fingers, but hardly worthy of the serious attention of artists. Let them hear Kreisler play this concerto, let them remember Raoul Pugno's infallible interpretation of the D minor piano concerto, and be confounded. Mr. Kreisler knows, too, that Bach was not merely a learned contrapuntist, a maker of dry pattern-music and interminable fugues. He revealed the great genius, the many-sided emotional nature of the master, in short, Bach the great artist. Such re-creative playing is rarely heard and the artist who is able to lead us along such delightful paths is worthy of all gratitude.

Magdeleine Brard played on January 20. The concert was in aid of the Smith College fund. Miss Brard's playing makes its first appeal because of her youth. Her virtuosity, her fluency, are astonishing. Clearness of phrasing, distinction of style, charm and grace, qualities inculcated in the classes of the Paris Conservatoire, are hers. And as the program progressed, the hearer realized that in addition she possesses an individuality of her own which only requires time for further development, an individuality which her teachers have wisely left unspoiled. Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers explained that changed economic conditions have made the raising of the Smith College fund a necessity in order that the teachers of that institution may be enabled to continue their work, a work so essential in every way. The proceeds of the fund are not to be used for a luxurious increase in salaries, but simply to make it possible for the present work to continue.

The second concert of the Boston Musical Association took place on January 21. A string quartet by Louis Thirion and a "Scene Andalouse" by Joaquin Turina, were performed for the first time in America. Thirion's quartet was disappointing. That a Frenchman of the present day should produce a composition of so little variety, so colorless, is difficult to realize. The themes are commonplace, and the development of them is conventional. The quartet, let us frankly confess it, is dull, and at times, as in the scherzo irritatingly monotonous. In the adagio alone are occasional moments of interest to be found. Turina's "Scene Andalouse" aroused pleasurable expectations. Memories of the glowing Spain of Chabrier, Albeniz and Debussy were awakened. But the Andalusia pictured by Turina is evidently a remote part of that country where the inhabitants are not partial to the exotic fancies and wild rhythms to which we have been accustomed in pictures of that land. Apart from a striking phrase at the opening which leaves its promise unfulfilled, the music moves along a conventional path. Richard Platt's sonata for violin and piano, the American composition voted upon and accepted by the committee for this concert, has been heard here before. It has many excellent qualities, which are somewhat hindered from making their full effect by an undue prolixity. The themes are well defined; they have character; the adagio establishes a mood, and there is much ingenious development. Bernice Fisher-Butler sang songs by Handel, Haydn, Fauré, Debussy, and Densmore.

The great Casals and Mme. Marie Sundelius, a soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company who was recruited from the vicinity of Boston, gave of their talents for the benefit of the endowment fund of Radcliffe College, the "woman's annex" to Harvard, on the evening of January 22. Those who give concerts as a business might well take a hint from the management of this benefit, particularly the setting of the stage. A few palms, not too many, two tall lamps, two short ones on the floor, and the lights of the auditorium dimmed created in the large expanse of Symphony Hall the atmosphere of a small hall and the intimacy requisite for the presentation of chamber music. As to the music of the evening, Mr. Casals played a sonata in G by Sammartini and various short pieces in the style which has made him unapproached by others, and Mme. Sundelius sang the familiar aria from "Louise" and groups of songs, all to the great pleasure of the audience.

CONGRESS WARNED TO AVOID DEFICIT

North Dakota Senator Says Retrenchment Is Necessary to Avoid a Bond Issue—High Costs Follow Extravagance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Despite the fact that a presidential election is impending, and although the beneficiaries of "pork barrel" legislation are raising a rigorous protest against the policy of the Republican Congress in cutting down appropriations bills, the protagonists of economy and retrenchment are not satisfied, and have girded themselves for a real fight against lavish expenditures.

That the state of the national Treasury calls for economy of the most stringent character, was forcibly impressed on the United States Senate, when Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, pointed out that there would be a \$3,000,000,000 deficiency this year.

The North Dakota Senator urged that expenditures be cut down to the lowest figure compatible with the public service. Real economy, he urged, is not possible under the present system of appropriating money through various committees working independently. He gave instances of where committees, instead of cutting down appropriations, have actually increased them. Of the present financial situation, he said:

"We will start the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, with a deficit of more than \$3,000,000,000. Our estimated expenditures in the book of estimates, incomplete, but always below the actual amounts expended, propose for our consideration expenditures which, with the additional appropriations now being made, will not be less than \$6,000,000,000. The total expenses to be met during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, would, therefore, in round numbers, be about \$9,000,000,000."

Deficit Sure to Result
"Where will we obtain the cash to meet this demand? Again we turn to the book of estimates for contemplated revenues. Including a return of \$500,000,000 of capital stock of the Grain Corporation, the estimated revenues in round numbers total \$6,000,000,000. Assuming that we should collect all of this sum, and I doubt that very much, we would still have a deficit of about \$3,000,000,000."

"That means one of two things: We must either reduce these estimated expenses \$3,000,000,000, or we must sell bonds and increase our permanent indebtedness under \$3,000,000,000. What are we going to do about it? What are several appropriations committees going to do about it? That may be answered in part by what they are doing right now, and the answer is that instead of reducing, they are vastly increasing appropriations over the estimates."

The Senator recommended ways of reducing the appropriations to keep them within those required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. "This cannot be done by mere paring," he added. "We must apply the ax, and not the draw-shave. I know of no better way clearly to bring into view the excrescences that have grown to enormous dimensions and that now

demand the saw and ax rather than a manicure set, than to present, in a table, some of the leading items of government expenditures for the year 1915 with the estimates for the same items for the year ending June 30, 1921."

Tabulated Estimates
This table showed that the estimates for the various departments for 1921 totaled \$4,865,410,031, as against \$1,094,168,102 for 1915.

Senator McCumber pointed out that in computing the 1921 estimates he did not include \$600,000,000 due the railroads, nor the \$80,000,000 carried by the Sweet Bill for increased compensation to wounded soldiers, the \$25,000,000 in the Water Power Bill, nor the \$75,000,000 in the Fuller Pension Bill.

Analyzing the estimates from various departments, Senator McCumber said that "with careful reduction along the lines indicated, we could easily bring about a total reduction of \$2,250,000,000."

"The country is longing for a return to something like normal conditions," he said, "but the people as a whole cannot possibly return to a normal state so long as the government keeps up this abnormal extravagance. Government extravagances are solely responsible for the high cost of living today, which, when analyzed, means nothing more nor less than that we are indulging in a wild orgy of spending borrowed money."

LINCOLN LEAGUE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Lincoln League of America, an association of Negro men, will hold its convention here on February 11 and 12.

FILIPINOS OPPOSE RADICAL COLONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Filipinos do not like the recent statement by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and a candidate for the presidency of the United States, that an exile colony for deported radicals be established in the Philippine Islands.

Maximo M. Kalaw, secretary of the Philippine mission, in an open letter to Dr. Butler, says that sending radicals to the Philippines would undermine the work of 20 years of American altruism. In the islands, he said, the real Americanism had been taught, and the social fabric was free from Bolshevist tendencies. And he called Dr. Butler a "zealous woodman bent on cutting down the loftiest and highest tree of the ranch, the only tree which has been free from any germs of Bolshevism."

ANTHONY CELEBRATION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho.—The Boise Council of Women Voters is planning to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony on February 15, for just within a day or two of this time it is expected that the Idaho Legislature in special session will ratify the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. The session is called for this purpose by Governor Davis on February 11. The Council of Women Voters considered the calling of the special session of the Legislature as the most signal recognition which Idaho has given to women. It has been a suffrage state for 23 years.

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per pair . \$3.90, 6.00, 6.75 & 8.25

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Union Huckaback Towels
(linen-and-cotton; hemstitched)
per dozen \$6.00, 7.50, 8.50 & 12.00

Turkish Bath Towels (hemmed)
per dozen . \$6.00, 7.00 & 9.00

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per pair \$7.50, 8.50, 11.50 to 18.50

100 Pairs of White Blankets
(cut and bound separately)
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300 Fancy Cotton Jacquard Blankets
in several attractive colors, . each \$4.90

Comfortables (cotton-filled)
Figured Silkline . each \$3.75 & 5.65
Figured Mull each 6.75

White Crinkled Dimity Bedspreads
(scalloped)

size 2x2³/₄ yards . . . each \$2.95
size 2¹/₂x2³/₄ yards . . . each 3.45

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDNew Low Records Established
in Foreign Exchange Rates—
Liberty Bonds Liquidated on
Large Scale—Money Market

New low records were established this week in the New York market on English, French, Italian, and German exchange. Liberty bonds also were weak, some issues selling down to new low levels. Various influences were responsible for these developments. Weakness in foreign exchange rates was induced by the adverse trade balances against European countries and the uncertain outlook for foreign commerce. The decline in Liberty bonds was attributed to the tightening credit situation, and selling by the banks and other institutions on account of the Federal Reserve Board's policy in discouraging discounts of paper secured by war loans.

Good buying of the Liberty bonds was reported at the new low prices by savings banks which are reported to have been buying these issues since the first of the year, and by individual investors who realize the unusual opportunity of obtaining the highest class investment at remarkably low prices. These buying orders came from all parts of the country, and were so large in the aggregate as to lead banking houses to believe that prices had reached bottom, for the time being at least.

Federal Reserve Board's Policy

The announced plan of the Federal Reserve Board to bring about a contraction of "non-essential" loans and curtail credit generally is beginning to have its effect in both stock market activities and dealings in commodities. In various lines of industry higher prices are being constantly predicted. If the trades are indulging in premature propaganda they are doing it in a wholesale way. The government is evidently trying to offset the upward trend of the cost of living through the Reserve Board. The outcome will be awaited with interest.

The overshadowing development of the moment is the drastic advance in discount rates ordered by the Federal Reserve System. A flat rate of 6 per cent is now put into force for commercial paper discounts, as compared with the moderate 4 1/2 per cent prevailing, itself only advanced last November from 4 per cent.

An advance in the rate for discounts on collateral secured by Liberty bonds is made from 4 1/2 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent. This is the fourth advance in this rate, previous advances having been from 4 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent, thence to 4 3/4 per cent. The number and extent of these advances indicate that the Reserve Bank management is at last awake to the menace of tying up funds designed for emergency credit purposes in government securities, now that the patriotic war financing necessities have passed.

The sharp advance in discount rates is expected to be an unsettling factor in the security markets, and should make for considerable conservatism for the time being, since it plainly serves warning that the money powers intend to put a check at any cost to further inflation.

Weakness in Cotton

Commodities of a host of types and real estate in various forms are now the reputed targets—listed securities having had their turn. Weakness in cotton is partly attributed to reports that that staple has become the object of loan restriction or curtailment. The burden of financing 40-cent cotton has been a heavy one lately, on both southern and New England banks, at either end of the cotton chain. How far such a program will be effective will be an interesting question. In view of the strong financial position of many in the South who are "holding" cotton, and of the political tenderness one is accustomed to associate with the treatment of that commodity.

The matter of loan pressure is not unconnected with the present slump in the foreign exchanges. It gives exporters an additional motive for throwing their bills upon the market. There has been a great deal of speculation recently in foreign exchange as well as in other directions, and such speculative holdings the long side also are impelled upon the market, at the same time that renewed short selling may be accelerating the decline.

Foreign Loans

In the arrangement being made by the United States Treasury providing for deferment of interest on loans to the Allies for a period of two or three years, provision is being made looking to the ultimate sale of these bonds by the Treasury to investors in the United States and other countries.

At present loans extended by the Treasury to foreign nations are in the form of demand obligations, and although the Treasury has formal evidence of each loan, obligations are not in the ordinary form of bonds such as are offered for popular subscription. When demand obligations now held are funded into long-term bonds, which will probably be simultaneous with an arrangement to defer interest for two or three years, the Treasury proposes to have the bonds which it will receive put into such convenient denominations as will enable the Treasury to make public offering of the bonds at a later date. This may mean that bonds of the foreign governments will be funded into long-term bonds in small denominations as \$100.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	135 1/2	137 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2
Am Car & Fy	137 1/2	139 1/2	137 1/2	139 1/2
Am Int Corp	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Am Loco	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Am Smelters	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Am Sugar	135 1/2	137 1/2	135 1/2	137 1/2
Am T & T	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Am Woolen	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2
Anacosta	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Atchafalaya	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
At Gulf & W I	161 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2
Bald Loco	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
B & O	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Beth Steel B	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Can Pac	125 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Cent Leather	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Chandler	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Chino	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Corn Products	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
C & M S P	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Crucible Steel	205 1/2	206 1/2	205 1/2	206 1/2
Cuba Cane	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
End Johnson	133 1/2	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
Gen Motors	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Insulation	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Kennecott	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Marine	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
May Motor	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Mex Pet	194 1/2	195 1/2	194 1/2	195 1/2
Midvale Steel	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Mo Pacific	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
N Y Central	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
No Pacific	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Pan Am Pet	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Pan Am Pet B	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Penn	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Reading	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Rep I & Steel	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Royal Dutch N Y	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Shenandoah	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
So Pacific	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Studebaker	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Trans Oil	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Wills-Overland	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Texas & Pacific	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Texas Co	198 1/2	199 1/2	198 1/2	199 1/2
U S Rubber	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Utah Copper	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
U S Steel	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
U S Smelting	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
U S Realty	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Wilmington	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Wills-Overland	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Worthington Pump	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Total sales	563,200			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Lib 13 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Lib 14 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
City of Bordeaux 6 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
City of Lyons 6 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
City of Marseilles 6 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 5 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 6 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 7 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 8 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 9 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 10 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 11 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 12 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 13 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 14 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 15 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 16 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 17 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 18 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 19 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
U S Steel 20 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	57 1/2	58 1/2
A & C	147 1/2	148 1/2
Am Wool com	147 1/2	148 1/2
Am Zinc	57 1/2	58 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	57 1/2	58 1/2
Arizona Com	13 1/2	14 1/2
Boston Elevated	64 1/2	65 1/2
Boston & Maine	33 1/2	34 1/2
Butte & Sup	27 1/2	28 1/2
Cal & Ariz	64 1/2	65 1/2
Cal & Hich	38 1/2	39 1/2
Copper Range	45 1/2	46 1/2
Davis-Daly	11 1/2	12 1/2
East Butte	14 1/2	15 1/2
East Mass	30 1/2	31 1/2
Fairbanks	78 1/2	79 1/2
Granby	51 1/2	52 1/2
Gorton-Pew	28 1/2	29 1/2
Gray & Davis	41 1/2	42 1/2
Greene-Carl	45 1/2	46 1/2
I Creek com	43 1/2	44 1/2
Isle Royale	35 1/2	36 1/2
Lake Copper	72 1/2	73 1/2
Mass Gas	11 1/2	12 1/2
Mass Elec com	11 1/2	12 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	11 1/2	12 1/2
May-Old Colony	8 1/2	9 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	24 1/2
Mohawk Motor	67 1/2	68 1/2
Mullins Body	48 1/2	49 1/2
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	27 1/2
North Butte	15 1/2	16 1/2
Old Dominion	35 1/2	36 1/2
Okolona	42 1/2	43 1/2
Parish & Bing	42 1/2	43 1/2
Pond Creek	23 1/2	24 1/2
Root & Van Der	51 1/2	52 1/2
Stewart	45 1/2	46 1/2
Swift & Co	122 1/2	123 1/2
United Fruit	194 1/2	195 1/2
United Shoe	47 1/2	48 1/2
U S Smelting	69 1/2	70 1/2

New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Alta Explos	27 1/2	28 1/2
Allied Pack	27 1/2	28 1/2
Amer Safety Razor	12 1/2	13 1/2
Atlantic Fruit	25 1/2	26 1/2
Colony Motors	6 1/2	7 1/2
Cities & Bkrs Cls	42 1/2	43 1/2
Cosden & Co	87 1/2	88 1/2
General Motors (new)	30 1/2	31 1/2
Gilliland Oil	48 1/2	49 1/2
Glenrock	31 1/2	32 1/2
Hendee Manu	45 1/2	46 1/2
Houston Oil	123 1/2	124 1/2
Invisible Oil	23 1/2	24 1/2
Midwest Refining	164 1/2	165 1/2
Ohio Body	22 1/2	23 1/2
Peerless	42 1/2	43 1/2
Retail Candy	16 1/2	17 1/2
Ryan Pet	23 1/2	24 1/2
Sinms Petrol	54 1/2	55 1/2
Submarine Boat	15 1/2	16 1/2
Tropical Oil	20 1/2	21 1/2
Victoria Oil	15 1/2	16 1/2
White Oil	37 1/2	38 1/2

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1919	Increase
Gross earnings	\$1,022,351	\$219,959
Net earnings	271,152	253,898
Surp after charges	130,547	264,953
From July 1—		
Gross earnings	5,163,857	965,704
Net earnings	1,236,792	346,220
Surp after charges	782,619	367,190

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$8,389,462,081, an increase of 27.3 per cent over last year. Outside of New York shows an increase of 21.9 per cent over a year ago.

AMERICAN COTTON
GINNING METHODSReport of the English Delegates
Visit to Southern Plant De-
scribes Plan of Procedure as
Uncontrolled and Haphazard

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, England.—The delegates of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the World Cotton Conference have now presented their report. W. Clare Lees, writing of a visit of the delegates to a cotton ginning plant and a compress plant in the South, says that no effort was made to keep the good seed from the bad, and it was evident that, under the present uncontrolled and haphazard methods of procedure, any efforts to improve the strains of cotton would be doomed to failure. Nothing but drastic laws and their rigid enforcement, says Mr. Lees, will bring system and improved seed selection to a great but badly managed industry. At the same time the bale was launched on its long voyage ill-provided with the essential of safe and economic transit.

Effort to Enhance Price

Summing up his impressions of the conference, Mr. Lees says that the separate movements are taking place in America and both of them inimical to British interests. There is an attempt to organize the planters on the lines of growing less cotton in order to enhance the price; and there is an ever-increasing power of consumption by the mills of America. The urgent need for England, therefore, is to encourage by every possible means the growing of cotton, particularly staple cotton, within the British Empire. The very factors which militate against British interests, in the opinion of Mr. Lees, are favorable to America. High prices which limit production in Britain mean increased wealth for America.

Touching on the Labor question, Mr. Lees says it appears that America has a good deal to go through, and something to learn, before the Labor problem is finally settled. The hope of the future seems to be, as in England, in the volume of moderate thought which is being awakened by the events and discussions of the moment.

F. W. Barwick, another delegate of the chamber, states that in a number of mills he visited he was struck with the amount of space provided for working operations. In some cases there appeared to be almost as much open space in the rooms as there was space occupied by machinery. This was not solely provided with the idea of possible extensions in the future. On the contrary, he was informed that the money spent on the floor space over and above the minimum required for the running of the plant was regarded as being almost as well invested as the money spent on machinery, owing to the additional comfort it provided for workers and the increased convenience for the work.

Yarn Showed Irregularity

Although many mills in America have reached a high standard of organization and efficiency, Mr. Barwick says that he saw nothing to indicate that their products excel, or even equal, the best English products. In many cases the yarn he saw being turned out showed an unusual degree of irregularity as compared with the average Lancashire production, and the salvage of woven goods was frequently badly tensioned and ragged. The work he saw in a bleach and dye works compared unfavorably with that of a similar works in England.

Mr. Barwick adds that the feeling among the delegates at the close of the congress was that it had been a success. He would not himself like to define any concrete results that might accrue from the discussions and the resolutions adopted. The latter were not officially binding, inasmuch that definite action would immediately arise out of them. It was, however, confidently expected by the majority of those who took part in the congress, that substantial advantage would result from the debates and the exchange of ideas which such an assembly brought about. The conference having been put on a permanent basis, machinery had been set in motion for the adjustment of the industry to changes in economic conditions as they arose.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 60-day bills on banks 3.60, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.60, demand 3.63, cables 3.63, France demand 11.96, cables 11.94, Belgium francs demand 12.04, cables 12.02, Guilders demand 37 1/2, cables 37 1/2, Lire demand 14.08, cables 14.06, Marks demand 1.40, cables 1.42. Government bonds heavy, railroad bonds irregular. Time loan strong, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months 7 1/2. Call money easy, high 8, low 6, ruling rate 8, closing bid 7, offered at 8, last loan 8, bank acceptances 5.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange yesterday were: Elec Stor Bat 130, General Asphalt com 113, Lehigh Nav 63 1/2, Lake Superior 20 1/2, Phila Co 40 1/2, Phila Co pfd 35, Phila Elec 25 1/2, Phila Rap Tr 25 1/2, Union Tract 36 1/2, United Gas Imp 54 1/2.

DIVIDEND NO. 60

Conveyancers Title Insurance Company
30 State Street
A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars a share will be payable February 2.
HENRY H. EDDES, Treasurer.
Boston, 16 January, 1920.

DIVIDENDS

The Edwards Manufacturing Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share, payable February 2 to stock of record January 23.

The Brown Shoe Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable February 1 on stock of record January 20.

The Bates Manufacturing Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$8 an extra of \$5 a share, payable February 2 to stock of record January 23.

The American Soda Fountain has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the capital stock, payable February 16 on stock of record February 2.

The Robert Gair Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable February 1 to holders of record yesterday.

The American Railways Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

THE WORK OF THE RUSSIAN BALLET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Russian Ballet has conquered London. For more than a year, with the exception of an interval of six weeks during the summer, it has continued to attract, to retain, and to bring back again and again, thousands of admirers, first at the Coliseum, then at the Alhambra, and now at the Empire. One has seen there, and still sees, every night, aristocrats and artists, musicians and painters, vying with each other in the ardor of their applause. No royal personage visiting London misses the opportunity to go and see it, whether it be the King of Spain, or the Shah of Persia, and it is patronized, too, by the British royalties.

To one who has followed the Russian Ballet almost from its beginning, from the first performances in Paris nearly 15 years ago, who has witnessed the appearance of all the new innovators and seen practically every first performance, many points of comparison present themselves. He can judge the Russian Ballet, not only with the enthusiasm engendered by a new pleasure, but with the desire to assign this artistic manifestation its proper place in the art of today and to study it in its entirety.

There can be no doubt that the Russian Ballet must be regarded as one of the most admirable achievements of the present century, not only because it has attracted and diverted a whole generation, but because it is, both in its essence and in its realization, a work of art that combines better than anything else the quest after novelty, the knowledge of technique and the resources of various branches of art.

What matters, in fact, in the series of different productions offered by the Russian Ballet, is that it has not been tied down to a narrow outlook on art, but has proved to be an extremely supple organism, adaptable to the most widely divergent and often the most opposed musical expressions. It is not a case of a powerful, grandiose work, triumphant in some parts and feeble in others, like the dramatic output of Wagner, for instance; it is the case of an extraordinarily harmonious and pliable form, capable of adapting itself to the most recent as well as the most ancient expressions of genius.

Musical Excellence

Had the Russian Ballet been no more than an entertainment, had it been of merely choreographic interest, its success would no doubt have exhausted itself in less than 15 years, and neither the general public nor the artistic elite would have followed it for so long with the same enthusiasm. Let us only call to mind the number of fashions that appear, flourish, and cease within a space of 15 years in the precipitous times we live in! But the Russian Ballet has been even more of a musical than a plastic manifestation, and it is curious to note that the only two novelties of the season of 1913, for instance, were not ballets, strictly speaking, but two operas, Rimsky-Korsakov's "Coeur d'Or" and Stravinsky's "Rostropovich."

The Russian Ballet, strangely enough, although it was established by the painter Alexander Benois, the dancer Fokine, and the lover of art, Serge de Diaghileff, remains above all a musical manifestation. It may be said that it is not only the accompaniment of music, but the actual quality of that music that its whole structure is based. It is the weakness of the score that makes a weak ballet like "Cleopatra," or "Narcisse," and, on the other hand, it is their musical wealth that make the enduring beauty of such things as "Schéhérazade," the "Prince Igor" dances, and, in a still greater degree, Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka," and Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé." Sometimes the superficial charm of an admirably facile score is capable of sustaining for a while the mediocrity of a stage setting, and of earning it a very warm reception, as was recently seen to be the case with "La Boutique Fantasque" on Rosini's music.

Estimate of Several Seasons

But a ballet must not be judged by the first enthusiasm of a new season; it is only after it has stood the test of several seasons that we arrive at a correct estimate. When the first fascination of a new setting, an ingenious choreography, and original costumes, has worn off, the only thing that can save the ballet is the underlying music.

In the course of its already considerable career, the Russian Ballet, which has known many triumphs, has met with half-hearted success, or even failures, only in cases where the musical quality of a work was not of a superior order. This has been the case in two different directions and under two different aspects, with the "Legend of Joseph" of Richard Strauss, and with "Jeux" by Claude Debussy. The only non-success on record that was not attributable to the music was that of Debussy's "Prélude à l'Après-Midi d'un Faune." By this non-success is meant not a lack of appreciation on the part of the public, but an artistic mistake. There are two different points of view, which can even very well be opposed to each other, as was the case with Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps," which was at first rather badly received by the public, but whose musical interest was such as to make one seek the causes of hostility, not in a mediocrity of the work, but in the astonishment of the public.

It has often been thought, and it is still believed in certain quarters, that the value of the Russian Ballet depends

chiefly on the ability of the dancers, on the originality of the stage setting, and on the splendor of its color schemes. These are certainly no negligible factors, and they have done much to assure the success of the ballets, but the corner stone on which the whole edifice rests is nevertheless the musical work on which it is based. And it is perhaps for this reason that the Russian Ballet is more original than anything that has gone before, and that the merit of its director has asserted itself so firmly. Before the time of the Russian Ballet, one was accustomed to ballets whose musical quality was of no consequence and was scarcely paid attention to, except for the fact that it supplied the necessary rhythms; and the music selected by some individual dancers served as a mere pretext for their virtuosity. In the Russian Ballet it is precisely the score that is the main factor, and it therefore deserves to hold an important place, not only in the history of art, but also in the history of music. It is because he has understood, and in a manner responsible for this state of things, that Serge de Diaghileff has endeavored, not only to stage beautiful spectacles and to press into his service painters of repute and the surprising dancers of a well-ordered and intelligent "corps de ballet," but also the best composers, whether chosen from the classics, from the living masters, or from those of older date who are almost forgotten or insufficiently appreciated.

Thus, if one wishes to sum up what the Russian Ballet has done up to the present, its repertoire must be divided into three categories. To the first belongs the traditional ballet, which borrows its music from the classics; to the second, the innovating ballet, based on modern musical expressions; and to the third, the renovating ballet, which for its musical elements draws on old, and more or less forgotten, or insufficiently appreciated, music which is given new vigor by its association with the choreographic setting.

A MAN OF LARGE ENDOWMENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Ask a man, whose ideas of British music were formed from concert programs, "Who is Thomas Dunhill?" and he would probably reply, "A well-known composer, who has written a number of fine works himself and has consistently championed his fellow-composers by giving concerts of their works." That would be a true, but not an exhaustive answer, for though Dunhill is above all things a composer, composition being to him what the keystone is to an arch, his gifts and abilities are of many kinds. He is an accomplished pianist and conductor, is on the teaching staff of the Royal College of Music, is an examiner for the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music; has edited several series of pieces by British composers; is an experienced organizer and concert-giver; lectures admirably; is a director of the Royal Philharmonic Society; and is a most successful adjudicator at competitive festivals.

Editor and Contributor

Along with his musical gifts he possesses the literary faculty. His book on chamber music is a model of its kind, and has already become a standard work. He has edited the Royal College of Music magazine for five years with conspicuous ability, and is a frequent contributor to the Monthly Musical Record, and other journals. A man of large endowments, he has used them lavishly and unselfishly in the service of music. Well-known as he is, he might be receiving still wider recognition had he devoted his time to furthering personal interests, but instead he has helped literally hundreds of other people in their careers, and it is no unusual thing to hear his students say quickly, when his name is mentioned, "Mr. Dunhill? Oh! he's splendid!"

Thomas Frederick Dunhill is a Londoner, a member of that action within a nation, and possesses by right the heritage the Londoner's optimism and pluck. Interestingly enough he arrived at music by a detour. As a child he wrote plays to perform with his toy theatre, composing the music for them himself; later he did musical plays which he acted with his friends. To this day he retains a keen interest in the drama, though, with the exception of incidental music to "The King's Threshold," by W. B. Yeats, the overture in which was rescored for large orchestra, and played at the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts in 1915, he has not included dramatic work in his mature output.

Composition as Vocation

Once started on the path of composition, it was clear that his vocation lay along it. He was sent to school at Hampstead, and in 1893 entered the Royal College of Music, where he remained for seven years, first as a student, then as the holder of an open scholarship. Sir Charles Stanford being his professor for composition, and Franklin Taylor for pianoforte. Here Mr. Dunhill speedily came to the front, and in addition to outstanding excellence in his own subjects, he took a leading part in the general activities of the place. His scholarship came to an end in 1900, and the same year saw him appointed as assistant music master at Eton College. Five years later he was also appointed to the staff of the Royal College of Music, to teach harmony, counterpoint, analysis, and so forth, besides composition and orchestration, and his classes there have grown steadily in size and popularity. In 1907 he founded the "Thomas Dunhill Chamber Concerts," with the object of producing new works by British composers and giving second

performances to works already produced elsewhere—a most practical help to native art, for good compositions were often shelved at that time, after one appearance. These concerts were always an artistic success and ran for a number of years, even though in their early days many difficulties had to be encountered. It must have been somewhere about 1907 that Dunhill resigned his Eton post. He had already been round the world in 1906 on an examining tour for the Associated Board; in 1908 he made the trip again, while in 1912 he went to Canada. Many other shorter journeys have been made before and since on the same errand, and few British composers can possess a wider experience of travel than he has.

In 1914 he married Miss Mary Arnold, a great-granddaughter of



Thomas F. Dunhill

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by C. Beresford

Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and grandniece of Matthew Arnold, the poet, and their home has become the center of a charming circle of friends, literary and musical. After the war broke out Dunhill joined the volunteer force, and later, on the age limit being raised, he served in the Irish Guards. Most happily for British music, the military authorities kept him in England, and soon after the armistice he was demobilized.

Such, then, is Dunhill's career up to the present. It remains now to speak of his compositions. His only large choral work is an early affair, "Tubal Cain," a ballad for chorus and orchestra, but in the region of orchestral music he has written a good deal. There is the rhapsody in A minor, composed years ago, containing right good stuff, though perhaps too well controlled to fit the title; a suite for small orchestra called "The Pixies," published by Ascherberg; a concert-stick; and a Manx fantasia for violin and orchestra; while for cello and orchestra there is the charming set of "Capricious Variations," on an old English tune, published also with piano accompaniment.

A Song-Cycle

A song-cycle called "The Wind Among the Reeds," written by invitation of the Royal Philharmonic Society for their centenary season of 1911-12, and sung by Gertrude Elwes, is one of Dunhill's best known works, and deservedly so, while the dance suite for string orchestra, recently produced at a promenade concert, is both delightful, direct, and distinctive. But his biggest orchestral works are not yet public property. The new symphony which occupied his thoughts for three years, 1915 to 1915, will be rehearsed this winter by the Patron's Fund, and he is at present at work upon a set of elegiac variations for full orchestra, designed as a tribute to that noble composer, Sir Hubert Parry, for whom Dunhill had so deep an affection, and who in return held the younger man in such warm regard.

His Chamber Music

From what has been said of Dunhill's book on chamber music and his series of concerts it will be already clear that he has rendered signal services to chamber music, but the most valuable of all his contributions to this cause are his own compositions. There is the quintet in E flat for violin, violoncello, clarinet, horn, and piano-forte, op. 3, a youthful work, but young only in the best sense; clear, clean music, unclouded by any vacillation, the unusual combination of instruments being treated with happy effect. Then there is a quintet for strings and horn, also a student work, and a quintet in C minor for strings and piano, which has more intensity and breadth of idea than his technique at that time could completely express, though the quintet is excellent. The quartet in B minor for pianoforte, violin, viola, and violoncello is wholly delightful, brimming over with melody, and strong also on the intellectual and constructive side, very grateful to play or hear. The fantasia-trio in E flat for pianoforte, violin, and viola, commissioned by W. W. Cobbett, is full of delicate poetry, a valuable addition to the limited literature for this combination of instruments. It is published in the Cobbett Series No. 6, by Stainer & Bell. A fantasia quartet for strings, not written in connection with any phantasy competition, but just because it came so to the composer, must also be mentioned.

There are several good solos for

violin, or violoncello and piano, notably the variations on an original theme, op. 18, for the latter two instruments, but the violin sonatas stand out above them all, indeed, they occupy a commanding place in his chamber music, for they best represent his mature thoughts. The first violin sonata in D minor is a strong, inspiring work, with unflagging melodic and harmonic charm, but the second sonata in F major is better still, stronger, deeper, more tender, and speaking thoughts which perhaps only music can utter. Altogether a most notable work, and an honor to British art.

Besides the compositions already mentioned, Dunhill has done any number of songs, part songs, piano solos, etc., and has a special gift for writing children's music. In surveying

BEECHAM COMPANY IN "PARSIFAL"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Much that was said in an earlier review of the performance of "Tristan," by the Beecham singers at Covent Garden, applies even more strongly to their representation of "Parsifal." The magnitude of the work seemed to get all the best out of them. How much was due to the efforts of Albert Coates, it is difficult to say. A great deal apparently, for it must be well-nigh impossible to be impervious to the enthusiasm and inspiration of such a conductor, and a slovenly or careless performance would be out of the question.

The orchestra is not absolutely first class—one could note flaws in the prelude, for instance—but one had the impression that Mr. Coates was getting out of them the best that a human being could. At times they reached a fine intensity, but yet there was scarcely a moment when one felt that a fact which was clearly the impression, formed from "Tristan," that voices cannot stand up against a Wagner orchestra. The texture in "Parsifal," however, is not on the whole so thick, or perhaps one should say, so closely knit, as in "Tristan," and nowhere is there the prolonged surge of sound to battle with that one finds, for example, at the beginning of the second act of the latter work.

Mastery Direction

Musically, then, the success of the singers was clearly the outcome of Mr. Coates' mastery direction, but dramatically, also, many of them attained a considerably higher level than they had hitherto reached. Gladys Acrem's Kundry was immensely interesting. Never before has she shown herself at all convincing as an actress; but here her presentation of the character caught the qualities distinctive to each act, and came well over the footlights. She has a fine natural ability to make beautiful and expressive gestures, but has little discrimination in using them. All her movements need direction and control, and she has yet to learn the value of economy. In the first two acts she was never still. She should submit herself to the rigid discipline of playing through the part, only allowing herself to move when necessity demands, and when there is really something to be gained by movement, and her reading would double in intensity. If she were to shape all her work on these lines, she would develop into a fine actress. She sang with far more color and better phrasing than hitherto, and did not give the impression that she was merely showing off her fine voice.

A Dignified Gurnemanz

Norman Allin was another who rose higher than he has done up to now. His Gurnemanz was dignified and without character, though his acting shows but little subtlety of expression. He did not, however, give that impression of helplessness and want of ease on the stage which he so often does. It is a pity that he sometimes fails in intonation, as he rather sadly did in the "Good Friday" music, for his voice and diction are both splendid.

Walter Hyde, who followed Frank Mullings as Parsifal after the first performance, sang really well and played conventionally well, but it seems difficult for tenors to realize that Parsifal in the first act is by no means a heroic character, but simply a man of little wit and no understanding—the "blameless fool" of the text. The development and expansion of his character take place in the second act, and he comes to full growth in the last. Walter Hyde's immobility during the Grail scene was as remarkable and impressive as his haste in the discarding of his armor in the last act was undignified. There is plenty of time for leisurely movement in this last act, and to admit any indication of the ludicrous into the scene is deplorable. Herbert Langley's Klingsor was suitably harsh and strident, while it would be difficult to better Percy Heming's admirable Amfortas.

When is somebody going to use a little imagination in the dressing and decoration of the flower scene? The flower maidens were dressed in what appeared to be butter muslin of various crude greens, decorated with a few strings of dead leaves, and looked

like nothing so much as rather badly dressed fairies in a poor touring company of "Iolanthe." They hurried out to heighten their charms by additional adornments, and reappeared with a small bunch of flowers over each ear, now looking like ladies from the chorus of the "Mikado." The colors of their dresses had no relation to the colors of the pantomime flowers of the tawdry scene. Stage decoration is even more backward in opera than in other branches of drama in this country, and it would seem that the designers of the decoration and the dresses seldom, if ever, cooperate, and still less frequently are they, as they should be, one and the same person. The Grail scene was set in a decoration of considerable beauty, and was notably enhanced by the ingenious and effective lighting at the end, which flooded with pale rose the upper vaultings and unseen dome of the Byzantine chapel, while leaving the lower part in misty shadow. Both scenery and dresses were apparently those in use at the production of "Parsifal" some years back.

The theater was full to overflowing, and, strange to say, nobody chattered during the prelude. The translation, which is understood to be the work of Ernest Newman, was straightforward and to the point, and never offended the ear by absurdities, or bad grammar. The impression left by "Parsifal" was that it had behind it the direction of one guiding personality, giving a unity of expression which has been lacking in some of the performances of the Beecham Company. No one is likely to be far wrong in believing that to be the personality of Albert Coates.

NATIONALISM IN MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Ohio.—There is just enough truth in the charges of commercialism and materialism as made against the American composer to urge every man and woman who is endeavoring to stand for the best in the musical life of the nation, to array himself on the other side," says Edgar Stillman Kelley in a statement in which he joins hands with John Alden Carpenter of Chicago.

"I know," says Mr. Kelley, "that hitherto American composers have been more or less restrained in their creative work by their conception of what the American people would like. There is a certain taint in our nationalism if the nearest approach to a national expression in music lies in the quaint phrases of southern melody or the less expressive themes of the Indian. Without discussing the melodic worth of this material, it certainly in no sense expresses the throbbing life of the millions of Americans striving toward all sorts of fine and great ideals."

"Creative ability cannot be sustained in a restricted atmosphere, limited to preferences and certain modes of expression. The spirit of creation must widen out as it will, with a freedom that is the essence of art itself."

Narrow Nationalism

"Composers today feel strongly on the subject of American music, and I endorse with all my heart, the statement of John Alden Carpenter, in which he warns against a too narrow nationalism in music. Music is an international language. A composer does not have to write in a certain tongue so that the people of a particu-

lar nation will understand him. But an international language can have its own variations, and herein lies the individuality of the music of a country."

"Chopin, Liszt, Grieg, Dvořák, and Tchaikowsky, the most typically national composers, achieved fame by virtue of the fact that they were primarily men of genius. In spite of the great inspiration each derived from the folk melodies of the respective countries, the local element was a secondary matter, as may be seen by the feeble efforts of their imitators. Thus also in America, the artistic ability comes first and foremost, then the individuality, which, when traced to its ultimate sources, will prove to be the traits of the ancestors of this race or that race or nationality."

"Just as a painting can be understood by all peoples, so can the music be within the understanding of music lovers of all lands. But the character of the subject, the scene or setting, portrays the nationality of the painting, or at least its field. In a like manner, the national characteristics of a composition may be distinguished."

The Taint of Colloquialism

"Heretofore, America has considered that her music must bear some taint of colloquialism in order to meet the qualifications of nationalism. This is not sound. True American music need not be of the Negro dialect nor, essentially Indian to be called American. American music must follow the trend of development which suggests itself to the composer because it is the only way he may express himself."

"An American school of composers cannot be created by any artificial limitation of material employed. When several composers in succession shall have measurably expressed the genius of the American people in their own chosen medium, a distinctive American composition will have arrived. In the measure that an artist's achievement reaches toward perfection, so it will be widely known. In the knowledge of what nationality the composer represents, in the strong individuality of his work, lies music's claim to Americanism."

Dr. Edgar Stillman Kelley, who is the composer of the "New England Symphony," the "Macbeth Suite," the "Aladdin Suite," the "Ben Hur" suite, music, and the oratorio, "Pilgrim's Progress," which was given in oratorio form, in Cincinnati at the festival of 1918, and is now in preparation by Walter Damrosch for a New York performance in April, is one of the outstanding composers of serious music in America. He holds the fellowship in music composition at Western College for Women at Oxford, the only fellowship of its kind offered by an American college, and at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music is also instructor in counterpoint, composition, and musical analysis.

OPERA IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—That the city is prepared to give liberal support to grand opera was demonstrated during the recent visit of the San Carlo Opera Company which completed a successful Canadian tour with six performances here. The local repertoire consisted of "Rigoletto," "Aida," "Faust," "Madame Butterfly," "Martha," and "Il Trovatore." Although the Avenue Theatre where the operas were sung has a seating capacity of but slightly over 1000, the receipts for the six performances totaled \$10,800.

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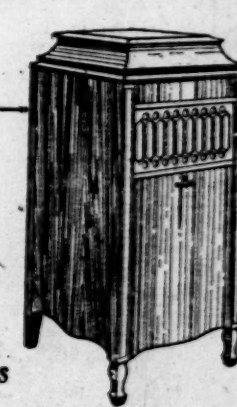
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THE HOME FORUM

A Visit to the Pyramids in 1877

The first glimpse that most travelers now get of the Pyramids is from the window of the railway carriage as they come from Alexandria; and it is not impressive. It does not take one's breath away, for instance, like a first sight of the Alps from the high level of the Neufchâtel line, or the outline of the Acropolis at Athens, as one first recognizes it from the sea. The well-known triangular forms look small and shadowy, and are too familiar to be in any way startling. And the same, I think, is true of every distant view of them—that is, of every view which is too distant to afford the means of scaling them against other objects. It is only in approaching them, and observing how they grow with every foot of the road, that one begins to feel they are not so familiar after all.

But when at last the edge of the desert is reached, and the long sand-slope climbed, and the rocky platform gained, and the Great Pyramid in all its unexpected bulk and majesty towers close above one's head, the effect is as sudden as it is overwhelming. It shuts out all the other Pyramids. It shuts out everything but the sense of awe and wonder.

Now, too, one discovers that it was with the forms of the Pyramids, and only their forms, that one had been acquainted all these years past. Of their surface, their color, their relative position, their number (to say nothing of their size), one had hitherto entertained no kind of definite idea. The most careful study of plans and measurements, the clearest photographs, the most elaborate descriptions, had done little or nothing, after all, to make one know the place beforehand. This undulating tableland of sand and rock, . . . cumbered with mounds of shapeless masonry, is wholly unlike the desert of our dreams. The Pyramids of Cheops and Chephren are bigger than we had expected; the Pyramid of Mycerinus is smaller. Here, too, are nine Pyramids, instead of three. They are all entered in the plans and mentioned in the guidebooks; but, somehow, one is unprepared to find them there, and cannot help looking upon them as intruders. These six extra Pyramids are indeed, and greatly dilapidated. One, indeed, is little more than a big cairn.

Even the Great Pyramid puzzles us with an unexpected sense of unlikeness. We all know, and have known from childhood, that it was stripped of its outer blocks some five hundred years ago to build Arab mosques and palaces; but the rugged, rock-like aspect of that giant staircase takes us by surprise, nevertheless. Nor does it look like a partial ruin, either. It looks as if it had been left unfinished, and as if the workmen might be coming

back tomorrow morning. The color again is a surprise. Few persons can be aware beforehand of the rich, tawny hue that Egyptian limestone assumes after ages of exposure to the blaze of an Egyptian sky. Seen in certain lights the Pyramids look like piles of masonry gold.

Having but one hour and forty minutes to spend on the spot, we resolutely refused on this first occasion to be shown anything, or told anything, or to be taken anywhere—except, indeed, for a few minutes to the brink of the sand-hollow in which the Sphinx lies couchant. We wished to give our whole attention, and all the short time at our disposal, to the Great Pyramid only. To gain some impression of the outer aspect and size of this enormous structure—to steady our minds to something like an understanding of its age—was enough, and more than enough, for so brief a visit.

For it is no easy task to realize, however imperfectly, the duration of six or seven years; and the Great Pyramid . . . is now in its seventh millenary. Standing there close against the base of it, touching it, measuring her own height against one of its lowest blocks; looking up all the stages of that vast receding rugged wall, which leads upward like an Alpine buttress and seems almost to touch the sky, the writer suddenly became aware that these remote dates had never presented themselves to her mind until this moment as anything but abstract numerals. Now, for the first time, they resolved themselves into something concrete, definite, real. They were no longer figures, but years with their changes of season, their high and low Nile, their seedtimes and harvests. The consciousness of that moment will never, perhaps, quite wear away. It was as if one had been snatched up for an instant to some vast height overlooking the plains of Time and had seen the centuries mapped out beneath one's feet. . . .

More impressive by far than the weightiest array of figures or the most striking comparisons, was the shadow cast by the Great Pyramid as the sun went down. That mighty Shadow, sharp and distinct, stretched across the stony platform of the desert and over full three-quarters of a mile of the green plain below. It divided the sunlight in the upper air; and it darkened the space it covered, like an eclipse. It was not without a thrill of something approaching to awe that one remembered how this self-same Shadow had gone on registering, not only the height of the most stupendous known ever set up by human hands, but the slow passage, day by day, of more than sixty centuries of the world's history.

It was still lengthening over the landscape as we went down the long sand-slope and regained the carriage. Some six or eight Arabs in fluttering white garments ran on ahead to bid us a last good-by. That we should have driven over from Cairo only to sit quietly down and look at the Great Pyramid filled them with unforgotten astonishment. With such energy and dispatch as the modern traveler uses, we might have been to the top and seen the temple of the Sphinx. . . .

"You come again!" said they. "Good

Arab show you everything. You see nothing this time!" So, promising to return ere long, we drove away; well content, nevertheless, with the way in which our time had been spent.—Amelia B. Edwards, in "A Thousand Miles Up the Nile."

The "Epicurean Philosopher"

In society my grandfather [Thomas Love Peacock] was ever a welcome guest, his genial manner, hearty appreciation of wit and humor in others, and the amusing way in which he told stories made him a very delightful acquaintance; he was always so agreeable and so very witty that he was called by his most intimate friends the "Laughing Philosopher," and it seems to me that the term "Epicurean Philosopher," which I have often heard applied to him, describes him accurately and briefly. In public business my grandfather was upright and honorable; but as he advanced in years his detestation of anything disagreeable made him simply avoid whatever fretted him, laughing off all sorts of ordinary calls upon his leisure time. His love of ease and kindness of heart made it impossible that he could be actively unkind to anyone, but he would not be worried, and just got away from anything that annoyed him. He was very fond of his children, and was an indulgent father to them, and he was a kind and affectionate grandfather; he could not bear anyone to be unhappy or uncomfortable about him, and this feeling he carried down to the animal creation; his pet cats and dogs were especially cared for by him, the birds in the garden were carefully watched over and fed. . . . After he retired from the India House he seldom left Halliford; his life was spent among his books, and in the garden, in which he took great pleasure, and on the river. May day he always kept in true old English fashion; all the children of the village came round with their garlands of flowers, and each child was presented with a new penny, or silver threepenny or fourpenny piece, according to the beauty of their garlands; the money was given by the Queen of the May, always one of his granddaughters, who sat beside him, dressed in white and crowned with flowers, and holding a scepter of flowers in her hand.—From a description by his granddaughter, quoted in the introduction, by Richard Garnett, to "Headlong Hall."

On the Superior Virtues of "Strings"

"Now mind, neighbours," he said, as they all went out one by one at the door, he himself holding it ajar and regarding them with a critical face as they passed, like a shepherd counting off his sheep. "You two counter-boys, keep your ears open to Michael's fingering, and don't ye go straying into the treble part along o' Dick and his apt, as ye did last year; and mind this especially when we be in 'Arise, and hail,' . . . and all o' ye, whatever ye do, keep from making a great scuffle

on the ground when we go in at people's gates; but go quietly, so as to strike up all of a sudden."

Most of the outlying homesteads and hamlets had been visited by about two o'clock; they then passed across the outskirts of a wooded park toward the main village, nobody being at home at the Manor. . . .

"Times have changed from the times they used to be," said Mail, regarding nobody can tell what interesting old panoramas with an inward eye, and letting his outward glance rest upon the ground, because it was as convenient a position as any. "People don't care much about us now! I've been thinking we must be almost the last left in the county of the old-string players? Barrel-organs, and they things next door to 'em that you blow w' your foot, have come in terribly of late years."

"Ay!" said Bowman, shaking his head; and old William, on seeing him, did the same thing.

"More's the pity," replied another. "Time was—long and merry ago now!—when not one of the varmits was to be heard of; but it served some of the choirs right. They should have stuck to strings as we did, and kept out of claret, and done away with serpents. If you'd thrive in musical religion, stick to strings, says I."

"Strings be safe soul-lifters, as far as that do go," said Mr. Spinks.

"Yet there's worse things than sermons," said Mr. Penny. "Old things pass away, 'tis true; but a serpent was a good old note: a deep rich note was the serpent."

"Claret, however, be bad at all times," said Michael Mail. "One Christmas—years ago now, years—I went the rounds w' the Weatherbury choir. 'Twas a hard frosty night, and the keys of all the claret-froze—ah, they did freeze!—so that 'twas like drawing a cork every time a key was opened; the players o' 'em had to go into a hedger-and-ditcher's chimney-corner, and thaw their claret every now and then. . . ."

"I can well bring back to my mind," said Mr. Penny, "what I said to poor Joseph Ryme (who took the tribble part in Chalk-Newton Church for two-and-forty year) when they thought of having claret there. 'Joseph,' I said, says I, 'depend upon't, if so be you have them tooting claret-boys you'll spoil the whole set-out. Claret-boys were not made for the service of the Lord; you can see it by looking at 'em.' I said, and what came o' it? Why, souls, the parson set up a barrel-organ on his own account within two years of the time I spoke, and the old choir went to nothing."

"Robert Penny, you was in the right," broke in the eldest Dewy. "They should ha' stuck to strings. Your brass-man is a raffling dog—well and good; your red man is a dab at stirring ye—well and good; your drum man is a rare bowel-shaker—good again. But I don't care who hears me say it, nothing will speak to your heart w' the sweetness o' the man of strings!"

"Strings for ever!" said little Jimmy.—From "Under the Greenwood Tree," by Thomas Hardy.

The Tide Rises, the Tide Falls

The tide rises, the tide falls,
The twilight darkens, the curlew calls;
Along the sea-sands damp and brown
The traveler hastens toward the town,
And the tide rises, the tide falls.

Darkness settles on roofs and walls,
But the sea, the sea in the darkness
Calls;
The little waves, with their soft white hands,
Efface the footsteps in the sands,
And the tide rises, the tide falls.

—Longfellow.

An Appreciation of Cawein's Poetry

The most important point about Cawein is, I think, that he was a great nature poet, the greatest that his country has yet produced. When we mention the poetry of Bryant and Emerson our first thought is of nature; yet how slight, how general is most of their nature poetry compared with Cawein's! Every season of the year, every mood of earth and sky, well-nigh every bird and flower of his native Kentucky was so beautiful to him, as to be celebrated in song. No one denies Cawein's love for the little things of nature, his marvellously close observation, his minute accuracy of description. Indeed, some have charged that he peered too closely, that he crowded his canvas too full of undergrowth, that he made his picture as prolix and as prosy as the index to a treatise on botany or ornithology. But they who make this charge know not whereof they speak. . . .

A few days ago I casually thumbed a volume of Cawein's. It was like the calling of a thousand pleasant voices from the pasture and woodland, from roadside and farm. Now the whippoorwill and the sheep-bells welcomed me, and a lamp was lit in some distant farmhouse. Now it was August, with ragweed and brown meadows. Now the scene changed to winter, stern with wild winds and white fields. And anon I passed a deserted sawmill, a lonely, cabinless chimney, a broken gate, a dilapidated picket fence, all starred with morning-glories and sweet potato blossoms. "The same old pictures again and again!" you cry perchance. Yes, yes; I'll grant you that! And why not? Does an operative air lose its tunefulness by recurring twice or thrice? Is the night less lovely for having ten thousand stars instead of one? Is the rosebush less lovely because of its hundred roses?

Say that Madison Cawein was sometimes artificial and often commonplace. Charge him with being too hasty, too repetitious. Point out his inferiority, as a philosopher, to at least a score of other American bards past and present. But verily, if you know Cawein and nature well, you will never deny that he was a consummate painter of rural scenes. H. Houston Peckham, in "Present-Day American Poetry."

Prohibition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT long ago a gentleman wrote to a New York paper to ask where he could obtain a prohibition Bible. Now it might have been imagined that any Bible containing the Ten Commandments would have supplied the ordinary Christian, seriously intent on curbing the carnal appetites, with a sufficiency of prohibition to pave the way for an entire mastery of the flesh. But, for the purposes of this inquirer, the Decalogue was apparently not sufficient. He was in search, in addition, of a flat injunction against drinking alcohol, and he seemed to imagine that the possession of a vineyard necessarily implied the presence of a wine press, oblivious of the fact that it would be just as reasonable to insist that every barley field had a whisky still attached to it. The writer was, for instance, obviously unaware that a very large proportion of the vintage of Palestine had, in the centuries before and after the dispersal, been converted into grape honey, a thick and intensely sweet grape juice, which, in those days, served as it still serves, the purpose of sugar; indeed, numbers of the references to honey in the Bible undoubtedly have regard not to the honey of the bee, but of the vine.

The truth of the matter, however, is that the anti-prohibitionist had better by far not draw attention too closely to the Bible. If he insists, he is likely to find himself in the unfortunate position of the defenders of orthodox medical practice, who, in their appeals, keep running up against King Asa and the miracles of the New Testament, and have to decline for their support on the very doubtful utterances of the Apocrypha. In very fact Noah is an even more awful example than Asa, and there is just about as much encouragement to be obtained from the New Testament for the gratification of the senses as for the practice of medicine. Two instances, in particular, are, however, to the advocates of the use of alcohol, entirely unanswerable. They are the miracle at Cana in Galilee and the advice of Paul to Timothy. It is evident, however, that those who desire to rely on these passages had better quote them apart from the Gospel text, for taken in conjunction with the torrent of denunciation of the gratification of the senses, which thunders through the entire New Testament, they are in the nature of the exception which is supposed to prove the rule.

First, then, it must be pointed out that, in the first century, drunkenness was not the universal vice it has become today. Neither Jesus nor Paul was faced by a scourge filling prisons and lunatic asylums, and endangering the health, happiness, and safety of millions of people. Drunkenness in the first century was an ordinary vice, and not the crushing criminality of today. So things were, on the occasion when Jesus came with his disciples to Cana, to the marriage feast which was taking place there. Now it is always dangerous to cut incidents out of their historic setting. In the East, it was then no merely the custom to give wine to the guests at a marriage, it was a social custom, the failure to observe which amounted to an insult to those present. When, consequently, the wine at Cana ran out, possibly through the influx of those who had come with Jesus, the bride's family was faced with disgrace, and Jesus' act became one of kindness and solicitude, from which, it is perfectly safe to say, no ill effects could flow. The man so completely able to dominate the causative faculty of the human mind as to turn water into wine, certainly knew enough of the unreality of matter to prevent that wine having any deleterious effect.

Turn next to the advice of Paul to Timothy. The words occur in the twenty-third verse of the fifth chapter of the First Epistle. If the whole context is carefully examined, it will be found that the twenty-fourth verse joins on naturally to the twenty-second, so naturally that it has been maintained that the twenty-third verse is an obvious gloss, which some copyist has, ignorantly or deliberately, permitted to creep into and corrupt the text. Whether this be so or not there is no proof save that of inference, and if once the process of deleting the text of the Bible is accepted anything becomes possible. It is really the reverse action of this argument which is interesting in the present case, for the very people who quote Paul's advice in support of drinking, are the people who propose, by deleting the last chapter of Mark, to get rid of the divine command to heal spiritually. They do not explain why the one should be taken and the other left.

In any case, Paul's advice is proof positive that Timothy was a prohibitionist, and, by inference, that the early church was a prohibitionist church. Paul obviously was only advising Timothy to break his rule, so as to drink wine medicinally: "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." If any person really believes that the man who raised Euthychus from the dead had to fall back on wine to heal Timothy's stomach, that person is welcome to the argument.

At the same time, it has always to be remembered that, as is admitted by every authority, the Bible must always be read spiritually as well as historically; and that the spiritual meaning must always necessarily be the more significant. Now wine, of course, means, metaphorically, inspiration or spiritual understanding. What, then,

Jesus did at Cana was something far more than a mere act of kindness to the father and family of the bride, it was to give them the wine of inspiration, the drinking of which would open to their eyes the vision of the Christ, so that they might begin to understand the wonderful things which Principle had prepared for them. This again, surely, was the ultimate intention of Paul in writing to Timothy. The deep, metaphysical understanding of the great apostle filled him with a desire to inspire his "own son in the faith" with a yet grander view of the Science of Life. Was he not, therefore, urging him to a further effort of demonstration in which the weaknesses of the flesh should be exposed, in all their nothingness, through the realization of the power of the Christ, Truth?

It is an ordinary canon of criticism that if an individual opinion seems to contradict the whole body of a writer's teaching there must be some necessary explanation; and the whole body of the teaching of the New Testament is against sensual gratification of any description. Christ Jesus was and is the way out of the flesh, and it was his very freedom from materiality which, as Mrs. Eddy points out, on page 53 of Science and Health, so enraged the world: "The world could not interpret the discomfort which Jesus inspired and the spiritual blessings which might flow from such discomfort." The abandonment of alcohol is just one of the denials of sensual appetites which are causing this discomfort today. For as Mrs. Eddy so truly says, on page 239 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Strong drink is unquestionably an evil, and evil cannot be used temperately; its slightest use is abuse; hence the only temperance is total abstinence." For here, under the hand of Paul himself, is the conclusion "of the whole matter: 'I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.'"

Dawn

Shall these early fragrant hours
Unlock thy bowers,
And with their blush of light descry
Thy locks crowned with eternity?
Indeed, it is the only time
That with thy glory best dost chime.
All now are stirring; every field
Full hymns doth yield.
The whole creation shakes off night,
And for thy shadow looks the light;
Stars now vanish without number,
Sleepy planets set, and slumber,
The purpy clouds disband, and scatter,
All expect some sudden matter;
Not one beam triumphs, but from far
That morning star.
—Henry Vaughan (seventeenth century).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1920

EDITORIALS

Prohibition

WHEN a great reform is undertaken, the effects cannot be seen in a day. When that reform is something more than an administrative one, when, that is to say, it is one which reaches down to the fundamentals of a nation's character, the manifestation of its results must necessarily be protracted in its final development. Nevertheless the immediate effects may be seen rapidly, and already the effects of national prohibition are being witnessed in the United States.

What went into effect at midnight, on Friday the sixteenth of this month, was the registration, in the interests of humanity, of a great self-denying ordinance. The very humanity of human nature has made men inclined to the indulgence of what they have for centuries been pleased to describe as the social amenity of the bottle. Every reader of Tennyson remembers the regret of Guinevere for having yielded to those passions, which seemed to supply something in her life which the human senses had found missing in the stately purity of the King. It is the will for just this clay of humanity which has gone forth from the opponents of prohibition in the United States. Like Guinevere they want that warmth and color which they cannot find in the austerity of prohibition. And yet that warmth and color found its final tint in the drab atmosphere of the police court, the prison yard, and the lunatic asylum.

The victory of prohibition has already made a beginning in the changing of all this. From every part of the country comes the same story, the closing of jails, the reduction of police charges, the lessening of crime in every form. Nor are the foolish prophecies of increased taxation, owing to the withdrawal of the licenses, destined to be fulfilled; though even if they were, to make a profit out of vice is the worst kind of vice in which a nation can indulge. Gradually the cost of the repression of crime will be eliminated, and it will be found that the ultimate cost of the licensed houses amounted to a million times more than the gain from the licenses themselves. Even the growers of grapes are beginning to learn that the market price of grapes is not dependent upon the activity of the wine press, but, as was shown recently, in certain statistics printed in this paper, that the price of grapes has increased instead of having diminished with the coming of prohibition.

Greater, however, than all this is the freeing of the workers of the United States from the handicap of drink. The enormous losses to industry, caused by the indulgence of the workers, has come to an end: and the pioneers of prohibition in all the other countries are beginning to warn the governments of those countries that prohibition will prove an infinitely more powerful competitor than any other they have yet had to face, a competitor against whose attacks they will raise their tariff walls in vain. Already there are obvious signs that what this means is being taken into consideration in the United Kingdom, whilst in France there are growing indications that the country is awakening to the full significance of the ravages of the *bouilleurs de cru*, or private distillers. For it is a fact that, as has been recently pointed out, 9,000,000 of people in France have succumbed to the effects of alcohol in the last half century, whilst the whole country has been impoverished by it, with the exception of the traffickers in drink; so that it is easy to comprehend the design of Zola in devoting one of the great volumes of his *Human Tragedy* to that subject.

The simple fact is that if other countries are going to engage in commercial competition with the United States, they will be compelled to adopt prohibition. If they do not, they will go into the struggle with their hands fastened behind their backs, and far from lessening the trade balance against them, they will witness the growing of that balance until they find themselves falling to the level of minor powers in their struggle for the world's trade. With one another they may succeed in competing, but with any nation which adopts prohibition, competition will prove an absolute impossibility. It is this which makes the hesitation and indifference of such popular governments as those of France and the United Kingdom so incomprehensible. Every hour of delay in dealing with their respective Frankenstein is simply permitting those monsters to develop their strength. But the real danger lies in the fact that the attitude of the governments, though more reprehensible because more responsible, is only a reflection of the attitude of the nations themselves. In France the force of resistance is the wine industry and the personal interests of the private distillers, whose name is legion; in the United Kingdom, it is the fetish of personal liberty.

Madame Marie de Perrot, the famous French preacher of prohibition, tells how, when the news of the great victory first came from America, she demanded enthusiastically of an English friend, whose broad and sympathetic views had always appealed to her, "Doesn't it stir you that America has gone dry?" only to be met with the chilling response, "It would never do for us. We do not want to be dictated to. We want to keep our individual liberty." But where does the preservation of individual liberty manifest itself most clearly? In the manufacturing of a sot or a criminal out of a free man, or in the surrendering of the appetites of the flesh in the service of mankind? When Cromwell was raising the army of the "New Model," he wrote to Hampden that no man could win battles with troops composed of tapsters and such kind of fellows. The "Ironside" who drank, sat in the stocks for it, and in this way Cromwell raised that army of which one day he was to say, "They were never beaten, and wherever they were engaged against the enemy, they beat continually."

It is just such an army of Ironsides of Labor that the United States is training today. Not musketeers and

pikemen, not artillerymen and dragoons, but miners and iron workers, shipwrights and railroad men, who so long as they are engaged against the "tapsters and such kind of fellows," must be victorious continually. That is a "Grand Army" of a nature never conceived of by Napoleon, a Grand Army with no Moscows, Leipsics, or Waterloos before it. George Clemenceau, like Timothy, drinks only water. Will he not put himself at the head of another national movement to drive alcoholism, "the Inner Enemy," out of France as he drove the Germans out of Noyon? And if David Lloyd George is in earnest in his desire to bind the Anglo-Saxon race together, he will find no bonds more enduring than those fashioned out of prohibition. Let him leave the tapsters and their votes to those who believe there is strength in the support of such kind of fellows. If he will arm himself with the pebble of prohibition, he will find the Goliath of Drink just so great a boaster and no greater a fighter than him of Gath.

The Millerand Ministry

IN the early summer of 1914 a remarkable incident occurred in the political life of France. The previous six months had been a period of strange political stress and unrest. The Barthou ministry had gone down to defeat. Both Mr. Ribot and Mr. Dupuy had tried to form ministries, and had failed. Mr. Doumergue had succeeded, but only in forming a stop-gap ministry to conduct the elections. The moment they were over he resigned. Mr. Viviani was invited to form a ministry and failed, and then Mr. Ribot was asked to make the attempt. He succeeded. Moderate Republicans, seriously concerned over the vacillation to be found on all hands, joined forces, and, within twenty-four hours, Mr. Ribot had a ministry which was very generally hailed as one of the strongest since the days of Gambetta. That was on June 8. On June 9 the Ribot ministry was defeated in the Chamber by a combination of the Radicals and Socialists, and Mr. Ribot resigned.

The incident in the French Chamber, on Thursday last, was strangely reminiscent of this Ribot incident of some six years ago. True, the Millerand Ministry was not defeated—Mr. Millerand secured the vote of confidence he demanded from the Chamber, by 272 votes to 23, but no fewer than 300 deputies who were present refrained from voting. The cause of this strange situation is particularly instructive and significant. It was Leon Daudet, the Royalist editor of the "Action Française" who began the matter, by launching a furious attack on Jules Steeg, the new Minister of the Interior, declaring him to be an accomplice of Louis J. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, who had been banished in consequence of his conviction on charges of communicating with the enemy. Mr. Daudet was quite open and specific, refused to withdraw anything, and declared himself willing to prove his assertions.

The Chamber was roused to the pitch of excitement. One motion followed another, in quick succession, and at one time the uproar was so great that the president threatened to suspend the session. Mr. Steeg, speaking in his own defense, repudiated the charges of Mr. Daudet, and declared that he had always served France "with all his heart and intelligence." Ultimately, on the demand of Mr. Millerand, the matter was put to the test, with the result already indicated.

Mr. Millerand won a technical victory. But there can be no doubt that it amounted to a moral defeat. Its significance and importance lie in the fact that it shows very strikingly that the Chamber, like the country, will have nothing to do with anyone who is even so much as suspected of not having been quite whole-hearted in his loyalty to France during the war. Whether or not Mr. Steeg was loyal does not affect the situation. It is quite certain that at least 323 deputies were not satisfied on the point, and that was sufficient. At the general election in France, last November, no one who had not been quite "sound" on the war had any chance. Peter Renaudel, leader of the Majority Socialists; Jean Longuet, leader of the Minority Socialists, and Henry Franklin-Bouillon, the Radical-Socialist chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who advocated the rejection of the Treaty—all alike suffered defeat. It was not only the confessed revolutionaries, but, just as it had been in Great Britain, some twelve months earlier, anyone upon whom even the breath of suspicion had passed. The next move lies with Mr. Millerand. The message of the three hundred abstainers is quite clear. On another occasion they will vote.

The Facts About Kansas Farmers

KANSAS is rising to protest. It has been to some extent misrepresented by general newspaper comment, and articles purporting to deal with its crop record during the war, so the Kansans say, are unfair. The difficulty seems to be that Kansas farmers, at least the majority of those who occupy the wheat belt, have been made to appear more prosperous than they really are. They have been pictured as having made tremendous profits out of the products raised in the closing years of the war. All the free spending has been ascribed to them that is customarily ascribed to farmers anywhere who succeed in achieving affluence through some fortunate conjunction of bumper crops and high prices. There might be no objection on the part of the Kansans to being held up before the country in this light, if the conditions pictured only accorded with the facts. That they do not chime with actual experience on the great majority of Kansas farms, however, is pointed out by a reader of The Christian Science Monitor, writing from Rozel, in a letter printed on another page of this issue.

According to this correspondent, prices for the farmer's products have been high, and there have been good average yields, yet the costs to the farmer have been prodigious. Added to this, the lack of adequate transportation at crop-moving time has had the effect of keeping great quantities of products on the farms when they should have been on their way to market. Result, losses to the farmers sufficient to outweigh profits, in many instances; and in almost all cases a dearth of ready money sufficient to cause serious inconvenience all

through the agricultural sections of the State. The non-agricultural newspaper readers of the country would get a more accurate measure of Kansas farm conditions than most of them now have, so this correspondent believes, if they would consider that the threshing that formerly cost the farmer 6 or 7 cents by the bushel has of late cost as high as 45 cents, and in few, if any, instances has cost as little as 20 cents. An example of the difficulty of moving wheat from farms situated at a distance from railroad junction points is afforded by Rozel, she avers, which, although requiring four cars each day in crop-moving time, had only one car in a month, and got that one because it was sent into the district to carry in coal. In such conditions, it is not strange to find storekeepers in the wheat district hampered for money with which to meet their bills, or figuring how to realize on the tens of thousands of dollars' worth of goods advanced to farmers against their potential returns from crops.

If the conditions reported from Rozel were peculiar to that locality, the protest from Kansas would perhaps be hardly sufficient to cause newspaper and magazine writers to mend their ways. But Senator Arthur Capper, who may be assumed to be fairly familiar with the great State which he now represents at the national capital, has assured this newspaper that the Rozel letter depicts, with reasonable accuracy, conditions that apply rather generally throughout Kansas. And, after all, the Rozel letter is not essentially different in its tone from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the years 1917 and 1918. This report shows that Kansas farmers responded nobly to the nation's call to the husbandmen, the first call sent out following the United States' entrance into the war. Kansas farmers not only furnished their quota of men for the army and navy, subscribed to Red Cross and similar activities, invested heavily in liberty bonds and war-saving stamps, but they seized upon their peculiar opportunity to serve, through the utmost utilization of the State's advantages for food production. In 1917 they planted more acreage to corn than ever before, some 9,100,000 acres in all. When half that failed they turned it over to wheat, and touched the ten-million-acre mark in wheat planting for the year 1918. Of that crop they lost a third. In spite of all the replanting, by means of which other food crops were obtained to offset the failure on much of the corn and wheat of these years, the crop losses were extensive, so that, as the official report was constrained to say, "While the value of Kansas farm products in 1917 and 1918 was greater than the value in any previous biennium, this should not be construed as meaning that the net profits from farming have been greater." For, in some sections of the State, the report avers, "from the standpoint of net profits this biennium ranks among the poorest," since vast areas of crops "failed absolutely or in part, and heavy losses resulted." High prices for feed, scarcity and high cost of farm labor, so the report shows, were among the items which raised the cost of production in some cases beyond the return possible even with the increased prices obtainable for products.

It appears, therefore, that much superficial reference to the affluent circumstances of Kansas farmers will have to be revised. Obviously they are not all planning European trips, or trying to decide what make of automobile touring car is best worth buying.

Argentine Cattle

EVERYBODY knows that a region of cattle is wide, free, open, with plenty of room for ranging and solitude. Whether, as on the pampas of the Argentine, there be grass in abundance, or, as in the deserts of the western United States, there be only a few spears around each sagebrush, cattle need space to roam in. For that reason, the life of a cattle country has always been picturesque in the great sweep of its movements. With the passing of much of the old-time cowboy life of North America into the comparative uniformity that is encouraged by the automobile and the motion picture, it is interesting to see how imagination is turning more to the Argentine for the romance of cattle-raising. Thus we have the revival of some old books by Mr. W. H. Hudson, which led to the very successful publication of even better new ones of his. Thus, too, we have the business alertness of Chicago packers concerning itself more and more with the cattle of Patagonia, until finally they disassociated their interests on the two continents.

The great travelers to South America have given numerous vivid accounts of the herds of the pampas. Thus Clemenceau tells us: "You see a dark shadow that rises on the horizon that might be either a village or a group of haystacks, until the vague shifting of the mass suggests to your mind the idea of some form of life. The lines show clearer, groups break off and stand out, pointed horns appear, and at last you find you are watching the tranquil passage of a monstrous herd, whose outlines are stenciled in black upon the whiteness of the sky line like the Chinese shadow pictures I saw on one occasion at the Chat Noir (in Montmartre) when the flocks of the patriarchs were flung upon the sheet." Hiram Bingham and Lord Bryce also have helped the world to think of the Argentine as one frontier still remaining for active adventure. And what is it that appeals, even to the small boy who likes to see the "wild west" on the screen? Than walking, perhaps roaming on horseback is alone freer in its simplicity. On horseback, one always has a faithful companion; and out among the cattle one can rejoice in the magnitude of daily perseverance.

The development of cold storage and improvements in ocean transportation have already brought the Argentine frontier much nearer the rest of the globe. But with the demands of the various leather industries, the resources of South America in this respect are bound to be conserved and utilized even more, until that whole phase of industry has served its purpose, and even the pampas are made to give to the world other things than cattle. It is very possible that, just as coal and oil give place to water power, so cattle-raising may very largely give place to cultivation of the land for other products. The Argentine need not permanently mean to the average person merely a great land of cattle, for the requirements

of the world will naturally change with the better understanding of the real resources of every region. Meanwhile the Argentine will rejoice in whatever brings its abounding activity closer in every way to that of all other nations.

Notes and Comments

TO DEFEND the colored supplement, as it flourishes in the United States, is not exactly a useful occupation. The drawing is wonderfully bad, the colors are crude, and the text the last word in vulgar commonplace. But it is more profitable to acknowledge the faults it does not possess than to attack its doubtful virtues, and it is but common fairness to say that almost always it is willingly decent. A more substantial criticism would be, that physical violence, bad manners, and more or less untruthfulness, coupled with an English that is an insult to the boasted institution of public education in the United States, constitute a factor that weakens the authority of the law-enforcing body, at a time when it should receive every aid and every help from the people.

IT WAS probably to be expected that the new Minister of Finance in France would not agree with the financial policies of the Clemenceau government in anything like their entirety. It was hardly to have been expected, however, that he would criticize them in such biting terms as he has employed in an article published in the current issue of the Political and Parliamentary Review, in which he speaks of them as "incoherent and altogether incapable of meeting the present needs of France." It is well known that a new broom sweeps clean, but it remains to be seen whether Frederick François-Marcel makes good his assurances. As a general thing, however, it is not a mark of strength to attempt to build up a constructive policy upon the foundation of criticism of another's efforts.

ALTHOUGH the most generally interesting thing about a pair of shoes at present time is the price, the convention proceedings of the National Shoe Retailers Association told the American newspaper reading public some rather surprising things about the development of the industry. The change from past to present methods, for example, is surprisingly recent; it came so relatively late, says Charles F. Cahill, an authority on the history of shoemaking machinery, that when the United States Government, in 1898, needed a large number of shoes for soldiers, it went ahead with its specifications on the assumption that shoes were still being made in quantity with the lapstone, awl, hammer, and other old-fashioned tools, and then had to change them because the shoemaker's kit had been replaced by machinery. No other industry, says Mr. Cahill, can show so rapid a change in methods of production as came about in shoemaking during the last three-quarters of a century. The sewing machine, it appears, started the revolution. But one is probably justified in believing that Elias Howe was thinking much more about the sewing of shirts than the sewing of shoes, when he invented it.

The pterodactyl has made its debut in the theatrical world in England this season as a character in a children's play. How this winged reptile of another epoch will adapt itself to its new surroundings remains to be seen. Theoretically speaking, of course, the dragon remains supreme among monsters, being unsurpassed, by virtue of the variety of sizes, shapes and colors he may assume, in his adaptability to all periods from Dahak, the three-headed mischief-maker of Persia, to La Gargouille, who delighted in ravaging on the Seine. But, reduced to a stage version, the dragon has been no more convincing than Sindbad's roc or Lohengrin's swan. He simply looks shabby and decrepit. No doubt there is still room for some ingenious artist to invent a monster, as accomplished as the dragon, that will prance about the stage without shedding all its impressiveness and self-respect.

PRACTICAL forestry requires not only the encouragement of young trees, but the thinning of some out where one is actually a detriment to another. However, the cutting of trees for the market has too often regarded this not at all, but has taken every tree in any given area. And what is done with the millions of young trees every year that have served their purpose for decorations? In many a community they alone, together with the mere waste that is ordinarily left to rot in the forest, would heat numerous modest households. Here is something for Boy Scouts to consider.

THOUGH many stories are current about the temporary positions which some of the demobilized soldiers of the allied nations have found themselves obliged to accept, few, perhaps, have realized how acutely the same problem has been felt in Central Europe. The difficulties which some of the retired Austrian officers have faced are, however, illustrated by an incident reported from a suburb of Vienna, in which a house-owner, who was in search of a porter, made application for one at the officers' league. A number of applicants responded, and, on inquiry, it was discovered that they included a major-general, three colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, seven majors, and eighteen captains!

THE aspiring young writer, who has spent many hours laboriously trying to meet the publishers' requirements of "perfect" manuscript, will no doubt read with mixed feelings of the high price recently paid in London for the typewritten script of Kipling's "Tomlinson." "with numerous alterations by the author." Perhaps he will reason thus: "I have good grounds for supposing that I shall be as big as Kipling some day, if not bigger, though the publisher may not realize it. In that event, my manuscript increases in value with every alteration, every sign of gross insubordination on the part of my fountain pen. Therefore, are not the publishers, in their insistent demands for accuracy, depriving the public of things that may become the most highly prized treasures?" No doubt the writer in question would find it easier to supply the answer than to explain exactly why Kipling, in a literary way, is a somebody, while he is, at any rate for the time being, a nobody.